

### British embassy urges Iran to help release hostages

BEIRUT (AP) — The British embassy urged Iran to help release Western hostages held in Lebanon Wednesday — the day British journalist John McCarthy began a sixth year in captivity. "We urge Iran to exercise its humanitarian influence as soon as possible to secure the release of the hostages in Lebanon," an embassy statement said. "This release will be a big step forward and will open a new page in our relations with Iran," said the statement, issued to mark the fifth anniversary of McCarthy's abduction on the road to Beirut airport. McCarthy, 34, has not been heard from since but other hostages released last year said he was in good health. Most of the 11 Westerners missing in Lebanon are believed held in groups influenced by Iran.

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### Husseini: U.S. has not ruled out PLO

BAHRAIN (AP) — Palestinian nationalist leader Faisal Al Hussein was quoted Wednesday as saying that the United States has not ruled out PLO participation in a joint delegation with Jordan or the Arabs in the proposed Middle East peace conference. Mr. Hussein, who led the Palestinian teams that held talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on March 12 and April 19, made the statement to the London-based newsletter Mideast Mirror. He made the statements as Mr. Baker set out on his third Middle East mission since the end of the Gulf war. The newsletter quoted Mr. Hussein as saying that "PLO spokesman seemed to be acceptable to Washington if the Palestinian team was part of a joint delegation with Jordan or a single pan-Arab delegation." He said at their last meeting Mr. Baker proposed the two formulas along with a third — an independent Palestinian delegation made up exclusively of leaders from the occupied territories. He said Mr. Baker also "hinted" at the possibility of holding two conferences — one Palestinian-Israeli and another Arab-Israeli.

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### Dumas to Libya, Egypt next week

PARIS (R) — French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas will visit Libya and Egypt on April 22-23 for talks on bilateral affairs and the Middle East situation in general, his office said Wednesday. Mr. Dumas' trip was to start with visits to Algeria and Tunisia, crucial diplomatic partners for Paris, but those stopovers were postponed without explanation until a future, unspecified date. French newspapers said Mr. Dumas had planned to meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in Tunis despite the PLO chief's being ostracised by most Western states for supporting Iraq in the Gulf war. France is a main backer of the PLO among Western nations.

### Yeltsin: Russia could open ties with Israel

PARIS (R) — Russian leader Boris Yeltsin said Wednesday the Soviet Union should resume diplomatic relations with Israel and Russia could open ties on its own if the Kremlin failed to do so. Mr. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation parliament, said it was abnormal for the Soviet Union not to have relations with Israel. "The time has come for diplomatic relations," he told a news conference during a visit to France. "Russia is prepared either to associate itself (with the resumption of ties) or to establish diplomatic relations independently," he said.

### Khamenei goes on pilgrimage

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei went on a pilgrimage to a Shiite Muslim shrine in Mashhad in northeast Iran Wednesday, a day after he was reported recovering from minor illness. Tehran Radio said Ayatollah Khamenei would visit the shrine of Imam Reza, the eighth imam of the Shiites, and address a gathering of people in Mashhad, his hometown. He skipped a mass prayer in Tehran marking 'Eid Al Fitr. President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said the black-turbaned leader had stayed home on doctors' advice following an "indisposition" on Monday night. He gave no details.

### Member of Kuwait ruling family remanded in custody

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian magistrate remanded a member of Kuwait's ruling family in custody on Wednesday pending investigation into possible drug trafficking, judicial sources said. Sheikh Talal Nasser Al Sabah, a second cousin to the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was ordered held for 45 days to allow police to probe whether heroin he brought into Egypt was for personal use or for sale. On Sunday, Sheikh Talal, 33, admitted he smuggled about one kilogramme of heroin into Egypt but denied he planned to sell it. He has not yet been charged.

### Kuwaiti smoke sends darkness to Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — Several cities in the western province of Bakhtaran went totally dark at noon Wednesday due to smoke clouds from ignited Kuwaiti oil wells. The Islamic Republic news agency reported. For two hours street and house lights were turned on and automobiles used their headlights to navigate city streets, said IRNA. The town of Ilam also experienced black rain for 30 minutes, the report said. The province is well over 500 kilometres north of Kuwait. Over 500 wells in Kuwait were set ablaze in the Gulf war. Firefighters are only now beginning to cap the wells.

### Guerrilla rockets kill 3 in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Mujahideen guerrillas killed three people, including two children, when they fired rockets at two Afghan cities, the Bakhtar news agency reported on Wednesday.

## Iraq rejects allied plan to set up camps, but U.S. moves in

### Combined agency dispatches

THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT denounced Wednesday a U.S.-sponsored plan for American, British and French troops to set up and guard relief camps for refugees inside northern Iraq as unwarranted meddling in its affairs.

Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein Khudayir said the unprecedented operation announced by U.S. President George Bush would hamper efforts to resolve the refugee crisis with a United Nations team.

"Such an attitude is a continuation of the policy of intervention in Iraq's internal affairs. Such an attitude is not necessary even in practical terms," he said in a statement to the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

The Defence Department announced later Wednesday that U.S. forces had entered northern Iraq to start up the refugee relief camps President Bush called for Tuesday.

"Starting today ground teams have begun to enter northern Iraq to survey sites, looking for those locations which are most suitable to these refugee centres," Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said at a news briefing. "You're looking at about two weeks before the camps would be pretty well ready to go," Mr.

Williams said, noting that construction and organisation of the half-dozen or so camps remained after sites had been picked out. Although Mr. Williams said he could not say exactly how many U.S. troops would eventually be detailed to run the camps and guard them, officials told Reuters earlier between 5,000 and 10,000 American soldiers would go into Iraq for that purpose.

Iraqi Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi said eight days ago that Iraq would resist "with all means" any plan by the West to set up refugee camps within its borders.

Up to two million people fled from their homes to the rugged Iranian and Turkish frontiers following the crushing more than two weeks ago of parallel Shiite and Kurdish rebellions in Iraq following the Gulf war.

Mr. Khudayir said Iraq and the U.N. had reached agreement in principle on how to resolve the crisis.

He said Baghdad was cooperating with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the veteran U.N. troubleshooter who is in overall charge of the world body's relief efforts around Iraq and Kuwait.

U.N. officials said the agreement with Baghdad allowed for creation of "humanitarian centres" in northern and southern Iraq operated by civilian U.N.

personnel. "There is to be an extensive U.N. presence in the north and in the south, including among the Shi'ites," one official said.

Around 100 civilian U.N. personnel would run the centres. Mr. Bush's announcement in Washington on Tuesday night took members of the U.N. fact-finding team by surprise. "He is on a collision course with the U.N.," one source close to the delegation said. "This could complicate matters."

INA said later that Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, the former foreign minister, met Prince Sadruddin on Wednesday but gave no details.

Mr. Bush said the allied troops would set up half a dozen zones in northern Iraq to help hundreds of thousands of Kurds stranded for weeks in primitive mountain refuges. The camps would be turned over to the U.N. as soon as possible, he said.

"Adequate security will be provided at the temporary sites by U.S., British and French air and ground forces," Mr. Bush said, stressing that the operation did not amount to military intervention in Iraq's affairs.

Eric Suy, Belgian head of the U.N. team who visited towns in north Iraq Tuesday, said the allied plan was "absolutely a new element in the light of which we

will have to reconsider our position."

Some Kurds in Turkey said Wednesday they would never return to Iraq despite the allied move to send thousands of troops to northern Iraq.

U.N. spokeswoman Nadia Younes said an announcement was imminent concerning the establishment of the centres for the refugees.

Ms. Younes quoted Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as saying in Paris the solution involved "the creation of 'reception centres' for the Kurds and the Shiites, more or less everywhere on the territory."

"The Iraqi authorities are interested in this U.N. action," she quoted him as saying.

The creation of the centres would help solve the problems of the Kurds in the northern mountains, and the Shiites and Kurds who have headed south and east towards Iraq.

Western diplomats said Wednesday that Iraq will have to allow relief supplies to reach Kurdish refugees before the Security Council lets Baghdad sell almost \$1 billion in oil.

Iraqi Ambassador Abdul Amir Al Anbari said his government wants to sell \$942.5 million of oil over four months "to buy things

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### Iraq offers Kurds autonomy

LONDON (R) — President Saddam Hussein has offered a Kurdish rebel leader autonomy for his people and representation in parliament, according to a British politician just back from northern Iraq.

Ann Clwyd, foreign affairs spokeswoman for the opposition Labour Party, said the Kurds had greeted the offer with scepticism and that she advised them to be cautious.

Ms. Clwyd said she spoke by telephone to Kurdish rebel leader Jalal Talabani on Wednesday. He told her he had received the offer from President Saddam Tuesday. "He offered autonomy for the Kurds within Iraq, he offered safety to them, he offered also seats in the national parliament and he talked about pluralism and democracy in Iraq," she told Britain's Independent Television News.

"Also, (President Saddam said) that he was prepared to state that his policies in the past towards the Kurds have been wrong."

Ms. Clwyd, who visited Mr. Talabani at his headquarters near Sulaimaniyah in northern Iraq last week, said the Kurds were sceptical of the offer.

"I told them that unless they had international guarantees that these promises of Saddam Hussein would be adhered to, then they would be very stupid indeed to accept," she said.

"They're asking, by tomorrow, they need to know what the international community thinks."

### Photographer reportedly killed in Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Iraqi soldiers shot dead German photographer Gad Gross after finding him hiding in a Kurdish rebel in the northern town of Kirkuk, in late March, two of his freed colleagues said Wednesday.

American Frank Smyth and Frenchman Alain Buu who drove to freedom in Jordan after being held in Iraq for 18 days said Gross, 27, a German-Romanian working for Newsweek magazine, was killed on March 29.

"It appeared to be an unplanned, spontaneous execution," said Smyth, who said he and Buu were hiding in a ditch about 30 metres away from the site where Gross was killed. The two were later captured and released Monday by the Iraqis.

## Baker to discuss EC role in Mideast peace conference

LUXEMBOURG (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Wednesday he would discuss a possible European Community (EC) role in a Middle East peace conference with community foreign ministers, Arabs and Israelis.

"I think we ought to have a long discussion both here and in the Middle East about the question of sponsorship of any possible conference," he told reporters before a meeting with Luxembourg Prime Minister Jacques Santer.

"It's not up to me to rule (an EC role) in or out," he said.

Mr. Baker also mentioned the other issue expected to dominate his talks here — the plight of thousands of Kurdish refugees fleeing Iraq after their rebellion was crushed.

Mr. Baker, on the first leg of his third post-Gulf war peace mission, later arranged to meet EC foreign ministers, who planned to press him for a role in a proposed peace regional conference.

During a visit to the Middle East last week, Mr. Baker got Jordan, Israel, Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to focus on the

regional conference idea as a way to bring Arabs and Israelis into direct talks.

But many details are still unresolved, including sponsors, timing, agenda and who would represent the Palestinians.

The 12-nation EC, sidelined as a bloc during the Gulf war, is anxious to join any long-term solution to Middle East problems.

"The EC strongly insists it should be invited — and not as an observer but as a participant in (any) conference," Belgium's Mark Eyskens said after EC foreign ministers met on Monday.

Community members have stressed their historical links to the Middle East and say they could make a valuable contribution to negotiations.

So far, Washington has been talking about a conference co-hosted by the United States and the Soviet Union. Bringing in the EC may complicate what is already a precarious and difficult peace-making effort.

Mr. Baker flies to Israel Thursday and later plans stops in Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia. He is expected to push Israel

and the Arabs to decide outstanding questions, including who would represent Palestinians in peace talks.

U.S. officials say Mr. Baker is concerned that attitudes in the region may be hardening against his plans, especially in Israel where new settlements are springing up in the occupied West Bank despite U.S. requests to stop them as a sign of commitment to peace.

This is why he decided to return so quickly after ending his last mission last Friday night.

"Everybody knows what the questions (concerning movement on the peace process) are and they don't need six weeks to think what their answers should be," said a senior U.S. official.

Mr. Baker's plans to stop in Jordan followed a meeting in Geneva last week with Jordanian foreign minister, Taher Al Masri. Besides Israel and Jordan, which Mr. Baker will visit for the first time, the secretary will hold talks in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

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## Arabs, Israelis accuse settlers of undermining Baker mission

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians and Israeli leftists accused government-backed Jewish settlers Wednesday of trying to torpedo U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's latest Middle East peace mission.

Settlers hastily built a settlement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank early Tuesday, just two days before Mr. Baker returns to Israel for a third time in six weeks.

"This is a slap in the face to American efforts and they must respond to it," said Faisal Al Hussini, the most senior Palestinian leader who met Mr. Baker on his last two visits.

The Palestinians, who have been invited to meet Mr. Baker again on Saturday, have demanded that Washington use its economic power over Israel to stop Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Hussein told Reuters that if the Palestinians accepted the American invitation, then settlement, which they consider to be effective annexation, would top their agenda.

The White House said Tuesday

the settlement at Revava near Nablus harmed peace efforts and described it as an obstacle to peace.

The left-wing Mapam and Shinui parties called settlement "wild building activity which deliberately undermines the peace process."

Other leftwingers said further building could jeopardise billions of dollars in U.S. loan guarantees that Israel needs to house Soviet Jewish immigrants.

Mr. Baker is attempting a delicate diplomatic balancing act to bring about direct talks between Israeli and Palestinians and Israel and Arab states.

He has avoided public discussion of emotive issues like settlement for fear of strengthening the hand of hardliners like Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon. But he has raised the question in private with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Israeli media say Mr. Sharon, who plans to speed up construction in the occupied territories, sees settlement as a means of sabotaging the U.S. peace drive.

In what is known in the di-

plomatic world as a frank conversation, Mr. Baker reportedly told his Israeli counterparts to "stop this man."

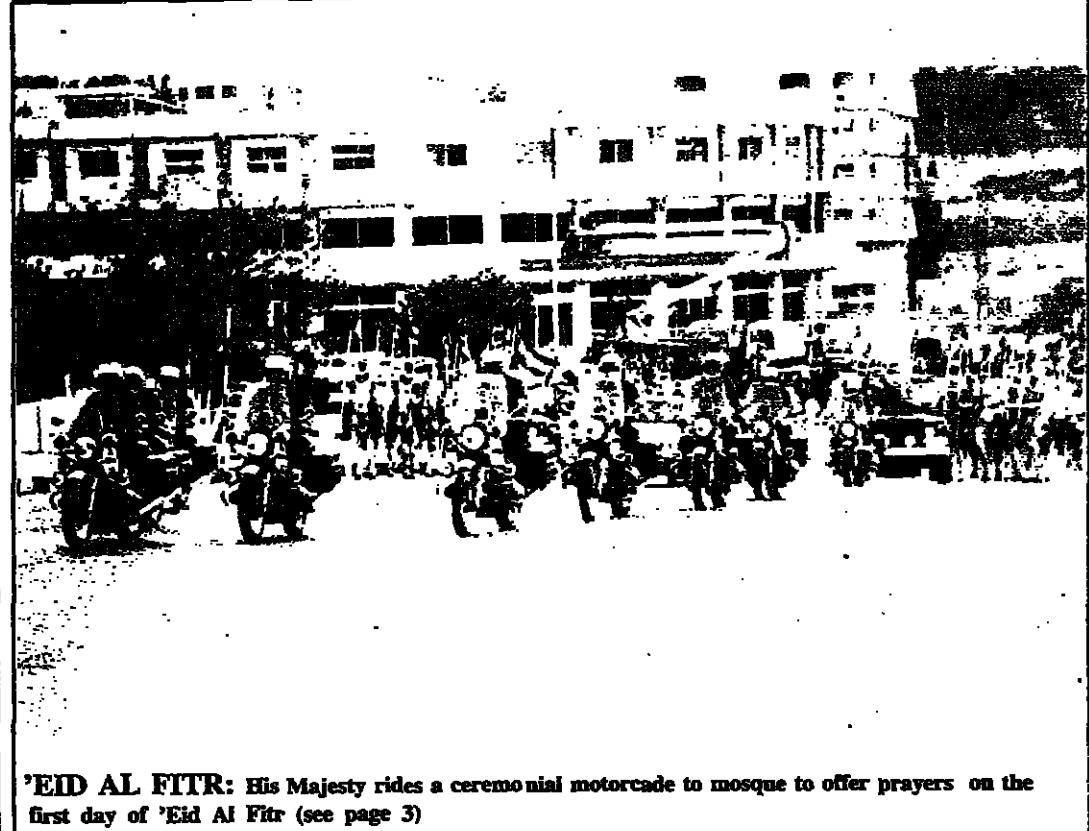
He was referring to Mr. Sharon. But even Mr. Sharon's fellow ministers find him hard to stop.

Mr. Sharon, also has announced plans to build 13,000 new housing units for Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip over the next two years, claims his settlement plan is precisely what the Israeli government wants. Speaking Monday to members of Mr. Sharon's Likud bloc, he said the programme means "putting into practice government decisions... with the knowledge and blessing of the prime minister."

Mr. Shamir, whose coalition government needs the support of the far right, has vowed to continue building.

Foreign Minister David Levy said Revava was planned years ago. The settlers said building had been speeded up as a message to Mr. Baker that they opposed his peace efforts.

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'EID AL FITR: His Majesty rides a ceremonial motorcade to mosque to offer prayers on the first day of 'Eid Al Fitr (see page 3)

## Hammadi: Iraq ready to resume ties with S. Arabia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Iraq has expressed its readiness to resume diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia which were severed during the Gulf crisis.

Iraqi Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi affirmed in an interview with Iraqi magazine Alif Baa that the rupture of relations between Iraq and other Arab states would not last for long, "particularly if Iraq felt there is a positive change and readiness for conciliation on the side of these states."

Dr. Hammadi also accused Iran of trying to set up a pro-Tehran government in Baghdad by supporting failed rebellions.

Dr. Hammadi said Iran's backing for the rebels undermined newly-repaired relations between the two countries after their 1980-88 war.

"What the Iranian side did is a step backward in the Iraqi-Iranian relations," he said.

"Iranian officials were not able to resist the temptation of the what seemed to them an appropriate chance... for establishing a pro-Iranian government in Iraq or part of it."

The rebellions in Iraq were crushed by government troops. The crackdown triggered the



Dr. Saadoun Hammadi

"Iran did not wish to look towards the future and instead remained affected by the past," he added.

His remarks followed an exchange of charges that each side was violating the terms of a United Nations-brokered ceasefire which ended their war in August 1988.

The rebellions in Iraq were crushed by government troops. The crackdown triggered the

flight of about 1.5 million Iraqis, mostly Kurds, to neighbouring Iran and Turkey.

Dr. Hammadi said he did not rule out a fresh chapter of reconciliation with Iran.

He said the Iraqis should take what he called the right measures to prove their "good intentions and returning the confidence" between the two countries.

The two countries resumed diplomatic ties in October as part of a rapid improvement in relations which began when Baghdad and Tehran agreed to make peace.

On the issue of Iraqi planes that fled allied bombing to safety in Iran during the six-week Gulf war, Dr. Hammadi said Tehran would eventually have to return them.

"Iraq says 148 flew to Iran. Tehran says there are only 22 and they will be returned when the Gulf crisis is over."

"Iran has to deal with this matter according to the law," Dr. Hammadi said. "This is Iraqi property, transferred to Iran dur-

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## Israel says 'infiltrator' shot dead

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An infiltrator shot dead an Israeli farmer and wounded three, including two Westerners, Wednesday before being killed by troops in the second clash in 48 hours, the army said.

The army said soldiers shot dead the man, apparently one of two who penetrated the demarcation line from Jordan on the eve of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's third mission to Israel.

Hundreds of soldiers backed by helicopters and special units searched a collective farm settlement of kibbutz Neveh Ur, less than two kilometres from the demarcation line, for hours after the clash.

The army said it believed two infiltrators ambushed a tractor in an orchard at 8.45 a.m. (0545 GMT) killing a 32-year-old farm worker and wounding three others.

Two of the wounded were volunteers from the United States and Germany.

German Mathaeus Blatt told reporters he and American David Alperin from Texas had paused from work in an orange grove to eat breakfast when a man opened fire.

Alperin was shot in the leg and Blatt was injured in the head by bullet fragments. They escaped on a tractor.

Source said it was not clear whether the men were linked with an infiltrator who wounded an Israeli soldier before being shot dead early Tuesday in the same kibbutz.

"I don't know yet if the entire thing is over because according to

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## U.S. forces leave most of south Iraq

SAFWAN, Iraq (AP) — U.S. forces have withdrawn from southern Iraq except for a narrow border zone, but the remaining 18,000 troops will protect and feed refugees until alternatives are found, a field commander said Wednesday.

With the bulk of its troops gone, the U.S. central command announced Wednesday that its headquarters and its commanding general, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, will leave Saudi Arabia Saturday.

The command said Gen. Schwarzkopf was departing along with the majority of the central command headquarters staff because the number of U.S. troops remaining in the Gulf theatre dropped Wednesday to below 50 per cent of their highest level.

At the height of the ground war in February, there were about 540,000 U.S. troops in the region, 200,000 of them in southern Iraq. The central command said Gen. Schwarzkopf and his staff are scheduled to arrive in Tampa, Florida, Sunday morning.

"Gen. Schwarzkopf will continue to command and control U.S. forces in-theatre from his headquarters in Tampa," a communique from the command said.

The U.S. withdrawal has raised concerns about Iraqis living in the region, which was the sight of internal challenges to the Iraqi government following the war.

"We're not going to pull the plug until people can take care of themselves or until there's somebody else here to take care of them," said John Kalb, in charge of a sector that includes the U.S.-run refugee camp in Safwan.

An estimated 40,000 Iraqis have sought refuge along the border, including 11,000 receiving food and medical care at Safwan.

Colonel Kalb said it was possible that U.S. troops might stay on to run humanitarian programme in the buffer zone even after deployment of a 1,440-member United Nations observer force.

An advance U.N. team is in Kuwait, but no timetable for deployment has been announced (see page 3).

"The U.S. isn't going to pull out until there's a good, solid handoff to the U.N.," Col. Kalb said.

The demilitarised zone created under terms of the U.N. Security Council's ceasefire plan stretches 10 kilometres into Iraq and five kilometres into Kuwait.

Officers said there was no indication as yet that any new Iraqi forces were moving into areas vacated by the Americans. Col. Kalb said armoured units under his command were continuing reconnaissance patrols within the buffer zone.

Under the U.N. plan, the Iraqi part of the buffer zone is to return to the civil control of the Iraqi government once the U.N. peacekeeping force is deployed.

Iraq's first reparations to Kuwait will involve the return of more than a billion dollars in gold bars, bank notes and silver coins taken from the central bank, an official said Wednesday.

Sulaiman Al Shaheen, under-secretary in the ministry of Foreign Affairs, also said Kuwait does

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# Iraq asks U.N. to allow huge oil sale to buy wheat and meat

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iraq has asked the U.N. Security Council for permission to sell nearly a billion dollars worth of oil on the world market to buy food and other emergency items.

A letter asking the council's sanctions committee to ease its trade embargo said Iraq wanted to raise \$942.5 million over the next four months to buy essential goods.

If the trade embargo imposed last August were in effect over a 12-month period, Iraq would need \$2.8 billion for basic food imports, according to the letter released Tuesday.

The letter from Iraq's U.N. ambassador, Abdul Amir Al

Anbari, was sent to Austrian Ambassador Peter Hohenfeller, chairman of the committee overseeing the sanctions imposed on Aug. 6.

A U.N. mission visiting Iraq last month said the country had been bombed back to the pre-industrial age during the Gulf war and needed large quantities of staple food, fuel and other emergency items to avert starvation and disease.

Among the items listed as needed over the four month period were 1.24 million tonnes of wheat, 240,000 tonnes of rice, the same amount of sugar, 80,000 tonnes of cooking oil, 40,000

tonnes of red meat as well as tea, milk, cheese, chicken, eggs, table salt, coffee and starch.

Also needed were 40,000 tonnes of washing powder, 20,000 tonnes of soap plus razor blades and various types of batteries.

"The situation with regard to food and basic humanitarian needs in Iraq is currently critical and exceeds the resources available to the Iraqi government and to international humanitarian organisations," Anbari said.

Diplomats told Reuters the request would be viewed in the light of how Iraq responded to international relief efforts to help Kurdish refugees in the north.

"It's an obvious pressure

point," said one envoy.

Under a harsh Security Council resolution adopted on April 3, all Iraqi exports are prohibited until its weapons of mass destruction are scrapped and the council has created a mechanism for war reparations, which includes tapping an undisclosed percentage of Iraq's oil revenues.

One exception to the ban is that if Iraq needs funds to buy food and other civilian essentials. All imports except for essential supplies are barred until the council decides otherwise.

Iraq has been dependent on its own limited food stocks and relief supplies since the trade embargo was imposed.

## U.S. unions launch nationwide freight rail strike

WASHINGTON (R) — Unions representing up to 250,000 workers began to shut down U.S. freight railroads Wednesday in a strike government officials said could jeopardize economic recovery prospects.

Carmakers said the strike, the first nationwide rail stoppage since 1982, would lead them to start laying off workers in one or two days. Other industries started cutting shipments in anticipation of the shutdown.

The strike began at 7 a.m. (1100 GMT) on the east coast, and was due to begin at 7 a.m. local time across the rest of the United States, a union official said.

## New Qatari budget projects 8.4% increase in revenue

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Qatar has unveiled its budget for the 12-month period starting April 1, projecting only an increase in anticipated revenue of 8.4 per cent.

The oil-exporting nation cut expenditures by 0.3 per cent and hoped to shrink its budget deficit by 456 million riyals, or \$126 million, according to Qatari emirate decrees.

The decree, distributed by the Qatar News Agency monitored in Bahrain, set revenue for fiscal 1991-92 at 8.4 billion riyals (\$2.3 billion) compared to 7.8 billion riyals (\$2.16 billion) in the preceding year.

Expenditure was set at 11.705 billion riyals (\$3.25 billion) as compared to last year's expenditure

total of 11.706 billion riyals (\$3.251).

The deficit was projected at 3.267 billion riyals (\$907 million), rising to 3.467 billion riyals (\$963 million) "for extra-budgetary commitments," it said. It did not specify what the extra commitments were, but Qatar has been spending on development of its offshore North Field gas project from outside the budget.

Last year, the deficit was 3.923 billion riyals, or \$1.07 billion.

At that time, the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in which Qatar is a member, was able to improve world oil prices, and Qatar then projected a 33.4 per cent increase in revenue.

The decree setting the new

fiscal budget did not say how much of the targeted revenue and expenditure was effectively achieved in the last fiscal year.

Even though Qatar has a small OPEC quota of 399,000 barrels per day, oil revenues still constitute the lion's share of income for the state which has a population of some 350,000.

Qatar's gas field is one of the largest in the world. First stage development of the field, at a cost of \$1.2 billion, was to have been completed in January but was deferred because of the Gulf war.

The project is designed to supply around 800 million cubic feet of gas a day to local industries and power stations. Around 40,000 barrels a day of gas liquids will be exported.

## Mongolia's economic crisis worsens

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (R) — Mongolia's economic crisis is worsening, with severe shortages of goods and poor economic results threatening the future of the country, the government said.

"The fall is sharper than expected," said Prime Minister Dashyn Byambasuren in a report to parliament. "The destiny of the country is being decided now."

In the report, broadcast on television, the prime minister said industry must be strictly inspected and reformed to halt the decline.

In the first quarter of the year, more than half of industrial enterprises showed a drop in production.

The average fall was between 20 and 30 per cent compared with 1990, but reached as high as 75 per cent in some cases.

No further details were available.

Economic chaos in the Soviet Union, Mongolia's huge neighbour to the north, has sent shocks through Mongolia's system, which has relied on Soviet raw materials, spare parts and energy.

Foreign trade has fallen drama-

tically in the first quarter, by up to 60 per cent compared with last year, the report said.

The prime minister said that almost every part of the economy was touched by the poor results.

Ordinary consumers, hit by rationing of rice and sugar and facing shortages of electricity and soap, are starting to blame the government, political analysts said.

Even newspapers are printed irregularly because paper is in short supply.

Despite rising popular anger, the government is not expected to

fall, analysts said.

"His government is only for the transition period, no longer," one of the prime minister's opponents said. "But if they fall now, the country falls."

Government leaders have said hardships are a necessary evil as this vast nation locked between China and the Soviet Union abandons its 70-year-old Marxist economy and experiments with ambitious capitalist reforms.

Government officials earlier this year predicted that unemployment would nearly double in 1991 and gross national product would fall by some six per cent.

## 'Declining U.S. competitiveness threatens economy and security'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is losing badly to foreign competition in numerous high-technology fields considered crucial to the country's economic future and national security, according to a study released recently.

The Council on Competitiveness found that in areas from silicon production to robotics, U.S. industry is not expected to be a major factor over the next five years.

"America's once-commanding lead in the critical technologies driving economic growth and national security is being seriously challenged by foreign competitors," the council, an organisation composed of industry, labour and education executives, concluded in its two-year study.

The report surveyed nine technology-intensive industries, ranging from aerospace to telecommunications, and came up with a list of 91 technologies considered crucial for U.S. economic prosperity in this decade.

In a sobering assessment, it found that in 15 of the 91 critical technologies, the United States is so far behind that it is not likely to have a presence in the world market through the mid-1990s.

Among these technologies judged lost are two — display materials and computer memory chips — considered vital for development of high-definition television sets, the next generation of TV receivers in which the United States is trying to catch up to the Japanese.

Other technologies listed in the lost column were computer circuit board technology and robotics and other automated equipment.

In 13 other areas, the U.S. position was listed as weak, with American industries behind in technology developments or likely to fall behind in the next five years.

In this category were included such critical fields as advanced metals development, precision bearings and lasers.

George Fisher, chairman of the council and the chief executive officer of Motorola Inc., said the council recognised that its report was coming at a time when Americans were feeling more confident based on the technological progress exhibited by U.S.-made weapons in the Gulf war.

But he said much of that success was generated with technol-

gy developed in the 1960s and 1970s, when the United States still had a commanding lead in most fields.

The report found that of 17 critical technologies identified in the field of electronic components, U.S. companies were either weak or losing in 12 and considered strong in only two: Microprocessors and magnetic information storage.

The report did find some areas of success, most notably in information technology fields. There the United States position was listed as either strong or competitive in all 25 critical technologies, ranging from artificial intelligence to data retrieval.

But overall, the report painted a picture of an American industrial sector fast losing ground to foreign competitors.

It noted that the U.S.-owned consumer electronics and factory automation industries have been practically eliminated by foreign competition.

America's share of the machine tool industry has slipped from 50 per cent of the world market to 10 per cent and the U.S. semiconductor industry has shifted from a position of dominance to a distant second in world markets.

## Hungary asks Poland, Czechoslovakia to start dialogue on free trade zone

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary has proposed formal talks with Czechoslovakia and Poland designed to create a free trade zone in central Europe as early as next year, a senior Hungarian trade official has said.

Expert-level negotiations could conclude by late summer, setting the scene for such a trade-boosting zone by the beginning of 1992, Istvan Major, deputy secretary of state at the ministry of international economic relations, said.

"It is our expectation that the echo will be a positive one from both capitals," he told Reuters.

Major portrayed the negotiations as the first step toward trilateral cooperation as envisaged by the three nations' leaders at a summit in Visegrad, Hungary, in February.

At that meeting, the three agreed to work closely together to foster political and economic integration with other European countries.

The new trade zone should help spur trade that suffered when the moribund communist trade bloc Comecon switched from barter deals to hard-currency accounting and world prices at the beginning of the year, Major said.

Hungary's trade with Czechoslovakia has dropped sharply although the decline has been less great with Poland.

Once the new zone is set up, the countries could gradually eliminate all duties over a period of three years, although he said details still had to be negotiated.

He estimated the zone would account for around six to eight

per cent of Hungary's foreign trade.

"The free trade zone would not be considered a general remedy for all our deficiencies but it would improve conditions for trading. I am absolutely sure about that."

Hungary abolished duty-free trade with its Comecon trading partners at the end of last year, when it adopted a most favoured nation system of duties, Major explained.

It now levies tariffs that average 16 per cent of an item's value. But rates rise as high as 70 per cent for some manufactured goods.

Major said Hungary's proposal called for bilateral pacts with Poland and Czechoslovakia, adding he expected Prague and Warsaw to conclude their own

bilateral accord.

"Our working hypothesis is that it would operate as a single free trade area," he added.

He sought to play down suggestions that the new zone was directed against the Soviet Union or other Comecon states.

"Some people argue that this has an anti-Soviet character or goes against the interests of our other trading partners in the ex-Comecon," he said. "This is not the case. This proposal is just the logical consequence of the negotiations we and other countries are having with the European Community (EC) and EFTA."

Hungary expects to conclude an accord this year giving it associate status with the EC. It is also negotiating a free trade deal with the six-nation European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES				
Sunday, April 14, 1991				
Central Bank official rates				
	Buy	Sell	Swiss franc	474.2 477.0
			French franc	119.0 119.7
			Japanese yen (for 100)	495.9 498.9
U.S. dollar	676.0 680.0		Dutch guilder	356.6 358.7
Pound Sterling	1202.2 1209.4		Swedish crown	111.9 112.6
Deutschmark	401.7 404.1		Italian lira (for 100)	54.2 54.5
			Belgian franc (for 10)	195.6 196.8

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES				
Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.				
One Sterling	1.7840/50	U.S. dollars		
One U.S. dollars	1.1490/95	Canadian dollar		
	1.6687/97	Deutsche marks		
	1.8770/80	Dutch guilders		
	1.4225/32	Swiss francs		
	34.32/36	Belgian francs		
	5.6400/50	French francs		
	1236/1237	Italian lire		
	135.75/85	Japanese yen		
	6.0275/25	Swedish crowns		
	6.4950/5000	Norwegian crowns		
	6.3900/50	Danish crowns		
One ounce of gold	360.90/361.40	U.S. dollars		

WORLD STOCK MARKETS	
TOKYO — Shares closed firmer for the fifth straight day, spurred by Wall Street's overnight gain and the stronger yen. The Nikkei ended up 167.07, or 0.62 per cent, at 26,980.37, with 450 million shares traded.	
SYDNEY — Shares swept to their highest close this year, driven by Wall Street gains and expectations of lower inflation. The All Ordinaries index surged 18.9 points to 1,490.6.	
HONG KONG — The Hang Seng index sank 30.45 points to close at 3,687.01 on political uncertainty over Chinese objections to a planned new Hong Kong airport.	
SINGAPORE — Shares closed firmer on short-covering and selective bargain-hunting spurred by Wall Street firmness. The Straits Times Industrial index broke resistance at 1,500 to close up 27.62 at 1,513.52.	
BOMBAY — The exchange was closed for the Eid festival. Trading resumed on Thursday. On Tuesday, the Stock Exchange index ended 27.53 points down at 1,274.97. The National index shed 9.79 to close at 635.70.	
FRANKFURT — Shares ended with a 1.2 per cent rise which took the 30-share DAX index to its highest close since September. The DAX ended 20.47 points higher at 1,623.83.	
ZURICH — Lane buying of blue chips led the market higher but investors were reluctant to follow Wall Street's strong performance overnight. The SPI index rose eight to 1,080.1.	
PARIS — Prices were buoyant at midsession, building on their opening rise. At 1040 GMT the CAC-40 index was up 24.05 at 1,826.96.	
LONDON — Shares remained firm but off their highs after Wall Street opened only slightly firmer following its rally late on Tuesday. At 1545 the FTSE index was up 17.2 at 2,536.77.	

**TODAY AT**

**Cinema RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

★ **BEST OF THE BEST**

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 8:30, 10:30

★ **SAMIRA BADRAN AFFAIR**

Show: 6:30

**Cinema CONCORD** Tel: 677420

★ **PRETTY WOMAN**

Show: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

★ **KAFROON**

Show: 11:30, 1:30p.m.

**Cinema PHILADELPHIA** Tel: 634144

Madonna & Warren Betty

★ **DICK TRACY**

Show: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

★ **THE FOX & THE HOUND**

Show: 11:30, 1:00 p.m.

**Cinema NJJUM** Tel: 675571

Adel Imam in

**Dangerous recorder**

(Arabic)

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

**Cinema PLAZA** Tel: 699238

Laila Elwi in

★ **THE INTOXICATED**

(Arabic)

Show: 3:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

★ **LIVE HARD**

Show: 10:30, 12:00, 1:30, 5:00

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

Tel: 72311-19

**PROGRAMME TWO**

18:00 ..... Cartoons

18:30 ..... Spicard's Savage

19:00 ..... News in French

19:15 ..... Histoire de L'art

19:30 ..... News in Hebrew

20:00 ..... News in Arabic

20:30 ..... Day By Day

21:00 ..... Black Forest Clinic

22:00 ..... News in English

22:30 ..... Movie of the week: "Drop out Further"

**PRAYER TIMES**

04:30 ..... Fajr

05:30 ..... (Sunrise) Duha

11:30 ..... Dhuhr

16:12 ..... 'Asr

17:10 ..... Maghrib

20:32 ..... Isha

**CHURCHES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 627480

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543

Arcadian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Armenian International Church Tel. 827981, 683326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811253

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932

The Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A drop in temperatures will take place and winds will be northerly light to moderate. In Amman, which will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

	Min./max. temp.
Amman	7 / 20
Agila	16 / 20
Deir	7 / 24
Jordan Valley	15 / 28

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Agila 27. Humidity readings: Amman 66 per cent, Agila 27 per cent.

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

**NIGHT DUTY**

AMMAN:

Dr. Hanna Mamoun ..... 748364

Dr. Akram Samhan ..... 894611

Dr. Yehya Abdel Rahim ..... 736072

Dr. Abdel Majid Al Shar' ..... 791402

First pharmacy ..... 651912

Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778236

Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637035

Nasrallah pharmacy ..... 638672

Al Salama pharmacy ..... 636730

Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945

Shamsi pharmacy ..... 637660

DEIR:

Dr. Amin Abu Eida ..... (-)

**Water and Sewerage**

Complaints ..... 897467

Amman Municipality

Complaints ..... 787111

Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121

Overseas Calls ..... 050230

Central Amman Telephone

Repairs ..... 623101

Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101

Jordan Television ..... 773111

Radio Jordan ..... 774111

Bus Stop Hospital ..... 680100

Water Authority

Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615

Electric Power

Company ..... 636381

RT Flight Information ..... 08-53200

Queen Alia Intl. Airport ..... 08-33200

**HOSPITALS**

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32

Rashid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6

Al-Rashid Maternity ..... 642421

Malhas, J. Amman ..... 626140

Palestine, Shamsi ..... 664171/4

Shamsi Hospital ..... 669131

University Hospital ..... 843945

Al-Musabbi Hospital ..... 667227/9

The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/37

Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164/8

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 777101/3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775117/26

Amay, Marjeh ..... 891617/15

Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602405/90

Amal Hospital ..... 674155

ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323

Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)991071

Bin Sina Hospital ..... (09)988732

BRID:

Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)273535

Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272715

Don Al Nafesa Hospital ..... (02)271100

AQABA:

Princess Haya Hospital ..... (09)314111

**MARKET PRICES**

Upstreamer price in \$/kg

Apple ..... 850 / 750

Banana ..... 500 / 450

Banana (Minkamas) ..... 450 / 400

Broad beans ..... 520 / 450

Cabbage ..... 180 / 120

Carrot ..... 220 / 180

Cauliflower ..... 240 / 180

Cumbers (large) ..... 180 / 100

Cumbers (small) ..... 370 / 300

Dates ..... 1000 / 900

Eggplant ..... 340 / 260

Garlic ..... 450 / 350

Grapefruit ..... 230 / 200

Lebanese (per case) ..... 300 / 250

Marrow (large) ..... 150 / 100

Marrow (small) ..... 240 / 180

Onion (dry) ..... 260 / 200

Onion (green) ..... 180 / 140

Orange ..... 250 / 200

Pepper (red) ..... 500 / 400

Pepper (green) ..... 250 / 200

Potato ..... 260 / 200

Radish ..... 180 / 120

Sage ..... 400 / 300

Spinach ..... 120 / 80

Tomatoes ..... 500 / 400



## Italians turn to Islam

By Clare Pedrick

ROME — Twenty years ago, Rosario Pasquini was a heavy smoker, drank more whisky than was good for him and led what he now describes as a nightmare existence, tormented by the stress of having to succeed in his job as a lawyer in the busy northern city of Milan. Today, Pasquini, now in his early 50's, never drinks or smokes and calls himself Rabbumallah.

He still lives in Milan, but he has traded his lawyer's briefcase for something that gives him far more satisfaction. Pasquini is now editor of a small newspaper called "Il Messaggero Dell' Islam". ("The Messenger of Islam") an eight-page tabloid written for the growing numbers of Italians who, like the former lawyer himself, have decided to convert to the Muslim faith.

In Italy the ranks of Christians who have converted to Islam are swelling daily. Just as in France and England — whose most famous convert is the pop singer Cat Stevens — a growing number of Italians are turning to the Muslim faith for spiritual solace. The figures are still relatively low, an estimated 2,000 so far — compared with the nation's 56 million Roman Catholics and 700,000 Muslims from overseas. But the growth is a steady one.

"Every day, people come in wanting to know more about Islam and the conversion process," said Pasquini, who edits his newspaper from an office at Milan's Islamic Centre. "Yesterday it was one, today there were two. They come from all over, from different classes and backgrounds, and they all have different reasons for doing it."

Italian Christians who have decided to embrace Islam include engineers, artists, intellectuals, students and even a nun. Some have taken the step because they married a Muslim, while for others it is a purely intellectual or religious choice. But whatever the initial reason, converts

say their final decision has almost always been accompanied by a feeling of frustration with too much consumerism and stress, and a yearning for a spiritual dimension that has become lost in most of Western society.

"Some of the people who decide to become Muslims do so because, like me, they are going through a very difficult period in their life," said Pasquini. "Others have family problems. There are even some who are high school students and have converted in secret, they are scared to tell their parents."

Pasquini himself received support and understanding from his own family, he says. "They took the view that I was old enough to make my mind up for myself, and let me get on with it," he recalled. "In fact, my mother, who is 85 years-old and has remained a Catholic, recently said to me: 'I bless Allah, because if you had continued to live the way you did before you converted, you would be dead by now.'"

"At the time I was prey to a terrible mental stress, brought on by the competitiveness that is so prevalent in our type of society. After a long period of searching, I finally arrived at Islam which says that no-one except God has the right to judge and dominate other men. This is what I was looking for. For me it represented a liberation from a society which believes itself to be free, but which instead forces its members to bow under the yoke of many, many different demands."

Like many converts, Pasquini embraced his new faith wholeheartedly. He learned Arabic so he could read the Koran and participate in mosque life without having to rely on translations. His command of the language became so good that he now teaches it. The former lawyer's interpretation of the Muslim faith is strict and unyielding. As well as announcements of births, marriages and conversions, his Muslim newspaper carries advice on how Italian converts should behave. For

**In Italy the ranks of Christians who have converted to Islam are swelling daily. Just as in France and England — whose most famous convert is the pop singer Cat Stevens — a growing number of Italians are turning to the Muslim faith for spiritual solace. The figures are still relatively low, an estimated 2,000 so far — compared with the nation's 56 million Roman Catholics and 700,000 Muslims from overseas. But the growth is a steady one.**

example, he advises that a woman who intends to drive her car beyond the boundaries of her own neighbourhood should make sure she is accompanied by a relative.

One of the factors that contributed to Pasquini's conversion was a meeting that developed into a strong friendship with Jordanian-born Ali Abu Shwaima, then a medical student, now the director of the Milan Islamic Centre. Shwaima's wife is also Italian. Like Pasquini, she decided to convert to Islam; she changed her name from Paola Moretti to Khadija, after the Prophet Mohammed's first wife. Today, she recalls with some amusement the first time she ventured out into the streets wearing a veil. That was 15 years ago, when Italians were far less used to seeing Muslims than they are now.

"I felt everyone's eyes on me. It was rather embarrassing," she said. "I could hear the other women in the supermarket, whispering things like: 'Who is she, a nun?' or 'Maybe she belongs to some sect'. But that kind of attitude no longer bothers me," she said. "I'm sure of the choice I made. It certainly wasn't easy at the beginning,

when I made my conversion, but wearing the veil is a duty for women. I couldn't accept one part of the Koran, and not the other."

Giuseppina, now known as Fatima, was a Roman Catholic nun, studying theology and living in a convent in Modena, in central Italy. She began reading the Koran, and as her interest grew she started having doubts about her own religion and vocation. She took to visiting the Islamic Centre in Milan, and finally, after a great deal of soul-searching, she renounced her vows and converted to Islam. Today, she is married — to a fellow Muslim.

Daniela was born in Sicily and became a convert nine years ago, when she married an Egyptian. She willingly obeys all the rules of her new faith. "When I go out, I always wear a scarf over my head and I keep my legs and arms covered," she said. "A woman should keep all parts of feminine beauty covered, because only her husband has the right to see them. It seems perfectly right to me." In spite of her acceptance of what other Western women might see as limitations, Daniela claims her rela-

tionship with her husband is one of absolute equality.

Franco Leccesi, who prefers to be known as Omar, claims the precise rules laid down by Islam help a person gain greater self-discipline, which in turn leads to physical and spiritual improvement, he says. Looking back to the old days before he converted six years ago, he said: "I always used to try to impose my own self-discipline, but it never lasted very long." Added the 42-year Neapolitan artist: "But in the past six years I've noticed a dramatic improvement in myself. If you pray five times a day it also forces you to break off from the daily treadmill. It makes you stop and reflect and prevents you from becoming an automaton, who lives his life mechanically."

"One thing that strikes me very deeply is the dramatic difference between old people in many Muslim countries, and those in the West," he added. "There, the elderly are often far more lucid and energetic, right up until very old age. They often have remarkable physical and mental powers in comparison with people of the same age over here. It's largely due to the lifestyle they learn from childhood, which enables them to eliminate stress and to do without the kind of things that poison our systems. We Westerners have lost so much of the spiritual dimension of our lives. It's as though we've fallen into a deep sleep. We're living in a world that is so empty, it's very frightening to contemplate."

Like most Italians, Leccesi was brought up a Roman Catholic, but for years he felt that something was missing from his life, he says. "When I read the Bible, I totally agreed with everything it said, but I saw that the practice was very different from the theory. People didn't behave in a way that did (the Bible) justice," he said. A series of visits to the Naples Mosque, together with an Italian friend who had already converted to the Isla-

mic faith, convinced Leccesi that becoming a Muslim would give him what he defines as "the something extra" that he was looking for.

His friends were skeptical at first. "It was quite hard at the beginning. People were upset because it seemed such a strange thing to do. To them, it was a step into the unknown. Some of my more intelligent friends looked at me with a sort of admiration, even though they still thought I was a bit crazy," said Leccesi. His wife also found the decision hard to accept at first. For a start, she had to get used to calling the man she had married as Franco by his new name of Omar. "Now, she sometimes calls me Franco and sometimes Omar, though I really don't mind which," said Leccesi. "You can't force people to believe the things you do, and I've never tried with her, but even she is showing more interest than she once did. You could now describe her as a sympathiser."

In Rome, the number of Italian Muslims is estimated to be between 300 and 400, while the Muslim population as a whole is nearly 30,000. For years, the community has been forced to pray in an annex of the cramped Islamic Centre in the residential Pariolo neighbourhood of the city. Now, more than two decades after the idea was first proposed by the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Rome's Muslims are finally getting ready to take possession of their own mosque, a magnificent, 17-domed structure, whose prayer-hall alone will accommodate 2,000 people at a time.

The date for the opening ceremony has yet to be fixed, but already weekly prayer services are being held in the building, which is lacking only the final touches. Community officials predict the unveiling will be held in late spring or early summer. The new Islamic Centre, housed in a separate structure on the same site, is already in operation. Aside from the offices, the centre includes a theatre,



Rabbumallah (left) is now editor of a newspaper for the growing number of Italians who have converted to Islam. With him is Ali Abu Shwaima, director of the Milan Islamic Centre.

conference room, a smaller prayer hall for daily use and an Islamic library which claims to be the best of its kind in the entire Western World.

The complex, designed by Italian and Syrian architects Paolo Portoghesi and Sami Moussawi, cost more than 50 billion lire (\$41.5 million) to build. The cost has been met by a joint fund set up by more than 20 Islamic nations. The land, up on the pine-clad hills of Monte Antenne, one of the most beautiful areas of the Italian capital, was donated by Rome City Council.

Alongside dignitaries from the donor countries, and officials from Italy's Muslim community, a group of Italians who have converted to Islam are also planning to be present at the ceremony. Rosario Pasquini will almost certainly be among them. He feels, he says, totally integrated with the people whose religion he has chosen to adopt, and he predicts, in the

— World News Link.

## Women still fighting after all these years

By Katia Sabat

CAIRO — "Women are losing more and more ground," complains Egypt's Amina Al Said sadly. For this particular woman, the observation has more than a passing significance. For Said, now in her eighties, is a veteran of the Egyptian woman's struggle for emancipation. As a writer, journalist, television and radio commentator, she has fought for well over half a century, dedicating her life to furthering the cause of women in her country.

Sitting in her vast office in Dar Al Hilal, one of Egypt's leading publishing houses, Said speaks of her concern at certain trends in modern-day Egyptian society. Not least among them, she says, is the growing pressure on women to go back to wearing the veil. The movement, says Egypt's best known feminist, is the product of ideas that bear little relation to the real spirit of the Muslim religion. Outspoken and uncompromising, Said deplores the fact that these women are being forced to give up the very freedoms and privileges she and other pioneers fought so hard to obtain in the 1920s and 1930s.

The phenomenon, says Said, concerns a specific, albeit large, sector of society. It does not, for example, extend to Egypt's peasant women who continue to wear the traditional "mendil," a scarf which covers the hair, rather like the kerchief worn by women in parts of Eastern

Europe. With their faces bare, these women enjoy more independence and autonomy than is often assumed and live free and respected within the tight-knit context of peasant family life, she says. Equally, the privileged women in the upper reaches of Egyptian society enjoy the same lifestyle as their counterparts in Paris, London, or New York.

The group that worries Said, she says, is Egypt's very large urban middle class. These are women who have been brought up in an overloaded education system in which most have gained only limited knowledge, even if they have reached university level. In an uncertain regional climate and with unclear prospects for their country's future, their ambitions are ill-defined, says Said. These are the women who are most vulnerable and most likely to suffer from the shortcomings of Egypt's precarious economic recovery, she adds.

A disciple of Egypt's first and most renowned feminists, Said was Egypt's first ever female journalist. Her face and voice are known to millions for her many television and radio appearances, and for the past 40 years she has edited a famous column called "Ask Me" in the weekly Mussawar magazine in which she publishes and answers readers' letters, raising important social and other issues.

Said's militancy started from an early age. "At the beginning of this century, my

father and mother refused the idea of the 'hejab' (veil). At university, where I was part of the second group of girls ever to be admitted, the women all wore hats. I did not," she recalled. "They were conformists and hated the sight of my uncovered hair. One day, there was a serious argument and I had to turn to the dean of the university." At the time, the dean was none other than the famous blind Egyptian novelist Taha Hussein. "He was a brilliant example of civilisation and liberalism in the Muslim World, and naturally, he supported me and encouraged me in my attitude," said Said.

That was the first of many more serious battles. Over the years, Said's stand against those who would have women cover themselves from head to toe has earned bitter criticism and even threats of physical violence. "My position is known throughout the Arab World. I have come under attack and people have written some disgusting things about me," she said, pointing to a pile of hate mail on her desk. "I have received letters full of insults and even death threats. I even got a letter written in blood. The authors, who never gave their name, dipped their pen in blood to write: 'You are a bad woman,' and other things I shall not repeat. We will slash your stomach open with a knife and feed your guts to the street dogs. Before that, we will kill

your three children so you die with a broken heart."

Just as she has always done, Said brushes such threats aside. "I am not afraid," she asserts, "and I continue to criticise the things that are done in our society in the name of Islam. This is not Islam, it is fanaticism. The Islamic religion dictates that a woman should be decent and modest and that her body should be covered in public. Islam never said women have to be turned into some sort of walking tent with a little slit for the eyes."

Said says her greatest worry is that today's woman may be bowing under the pressure of the fundamentalists and losing their grip on the freedoms that made the Egyptian woman among the most advanced in the Muslim World. Looking back on the early days of her newspaper column, she reflects how things have changed: "At that time, what women wanted most was to learn, to find a way of educating themselves, to develop," she said. "Later, they started looking for work as a way of becoming more independent. But now we are witnessing a period of recession, a terrible crisis. Even the girls who are educated are more and more backward looking; their interests are more and more futile."

Although Said stands as one of the country's most outspoken critics of her own society, she is not alone in raising her voice against the forces that are encouraging

increasing numbers of women to wear the veil and men to grow beards. "Some Sheikhs, even those who wear the traditional Islamic costumes, agree with me," she argues. "Some of them do not allow their daughters to wear the veil."

For Said, one of the reasons for the resurgence of fundamentalism goes back to a deliberate policy decided by former Egyptian President Anwar Al Sadat. "His mistake, his big mistake was to believe that he could combat Communism, which he abhorred, by encouraging fundamentalism. Communism, was never a real danger in Egypt, and I told the late president that it was a mistake to try and beat it in this way," she said. "In effect, one form of fanaticism took the place of another, and fanaticism spreads very easily among people who are not educated and do not have the intellectual means to judge for themselves."

"Nowadays, things are very confused and young people don't know where the true Islam is," she added. "This is the root of the problem. Our young people are in desperate need of guidance. At least now, religious leaders who know what they are talking about are being given more of a chance to express themselves; we have worked for this."

In spite of her views, she is no anti-cleric and believes there is an important role to

be played by open-minded religious leaders. Their guidance could be of great importance in providing help and advice to Egypt's youth. The religious figure she herself most admires is Sheikh Tantawi, the Mufti of Egypt's highest religious authority, the Diara. "He is an exceptional person. He is the one who should be talking to the people and speaking to our youth!" she said enthusiastically.

Nevertheless, Said is harsh in her criticism of some other religious officials whom she accuses of misleading the people. Some, she goes so far as to say, "are the cause of all our problems, including (Egypt's) population explosion, because of the crazy things they preach at the mosques and, unfortunately, on television. When for example, one of these sheikhs says: 'Get married and multiply so that God can rejoice,' he is distorting the spirit of the religion."

"How can God rejoice when he sees miserable, ragged children, who are sick and without a real place in their over-crowded families?" she asked. "The strength of a people is not measured by its numbers, but by its level of culture, health and vitality."

Anger wells up in Said's words when she talks about the subject that is closest to her heart. "We have been fighting for 50 years, and now I am finding myself telling



Amina Al Said

women: 'Be careful, you are in the process of destroying everything we have won,' she said heatedly. What riles her most, she says, is that some of the laws passed in favour of women have been repealed in recent years. The laws dealt with divorce, child custody, and other rights. "What is even more absurd is that some women in the parliament helped repeal the very laws that were in their interest," she said bitterly.

Despite the setbacks, Said shows no signs of giving up on the struggle to which she has devoted her life. The seasoned campaigner knows she has one important asset on her side — the freedom of speech in the Egyptian media. Not a week goes by when this octogenarian feminist is not in the press and on television, raising questions and sparking debates. Many people would rather she kept a lower profile, and retired gracefully into the background. But in spite of her advanced years, Said has made it clear hers is a voice that will not be silenced, either now, or after she has gone to the grave — World News Link.



# JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, April 18

8:30 Day By Day

That Saturday Feeling

When Ross applies a clever trick on his dad, it works like magic to such an extent that Ross in the end gets in trouble for it.

9:10 Black Forest Clinics

The Value Of Life

In this episode a family of a young couple learns the truth of highly philosophical issue... that anybody's life is too valuable to waste.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Drop Out Further

Starring: Dick Van Dyke, George Coe

A successful family-man suddenly wakes up to the fact that his life has become empty of any real meaning and diligently sets about changing his life.

Friday, April 19

8:30 Night Court

Judge Harold notices a change of behaviour in his secretary and offers help and her response gets him in real trouble.

9:10 Shakespeare

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Jailhouse Rock



Keri Houlihan stars in Our House on Wednesday at 9:10.

Starring: Elvis Presley and Judy Tyler

This is the definitive Elvis Presley classic rock n'roll movie and it tells the story of an ex-convict's rise to stardom.

Saturday, April 20

8:30 No Job For A Lady

Being a member of a committee is something to be afraid of, but will it be alright for our heroine?

Encounter

9:10 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Crisis In Mid Air

Starring: George Peppard

Working in a control tower at a major airport can wreck not only your nervous system, but your lifestyle as well.

Sunday, April 21

8:30 Mother And Son

9:10 All Our Children

Fighting For Health This documentary series deals with children's nutrition in different countries.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Paradise

Vengeance

Ex-convicts commit a murder, and Ethan avoids committing one himself.

Monday, April 22

8:30 Empty Nest

Dr. West meets a female doctor. Nothing is wrong with that except that she is a better than him.

9:10 Inside Story

10:00 News in English

10:20 Derrick

When thieves disagree among themselves, the truth becomes easily apparent.

Tuesday, April 23

8:30 Charles In Charge

9:10 Costeau (Documentary)

10:00 News in English

10:20 Columbo

Wednesday, April 24

8:30 After Henry

The grandmother loves to gossip and Sarah would like her to drop this nasty habit.

9:10 Our House

10:00 News in English

10:20 Behaving Badly (Drama Series)

Brigitte was leading a happy, normal life until Mark, her husband, marries another.

## Lucy, part two

By E. Yaghi

"I'm getting married so you'll have a new mother." Hussein said to his and Lucy's children as they stared unbelievably at him with horror stricken faces. "If our luck remains good, she'll be here before Ramadan ends and spend the Eid holiday with us," and off he went to his fiancée's house. When Lucy was alive, Hussein complained of uncounted pains which seemed to abound in either his legs, back, teeth, or some place else. But now, rejuvenated by a sudden spring romance, he dashed out of the house poor Lucy helped to build with dyed black hair greased down to his thick head. Coloured, freshly shaven and wearing freshly pressed clothes, he sprang in his pick-up and tore off to visit his bride-to-be with the fervour of a teenager.

Meanwhile, in Lucy's desolate gray house, her children stared at the door which had just bore their father out of their sight. They were divided into two camps; those who favoured their father's marriage and those against. The three older children totally opposed their father's marriage, for who could replace their dear mother Lucy. "He could have at least waited a bit longer," his irate oldest son said. "He was looking for a bride the second day after our mother died. He got engaged to that thing he calls our substitute mother before the forty day mourning period had finished," his son Khaled said as fire flamed in his eyes.

"I agree," his older sister said. "Remember the day after the funeral when all our father's brothers and sisters shut themselves in the guest room holding a secret meeting urging our father to marry?"

"Yeah, and everytime one of us entered the room, they kicked us out, but we knew what was going on!" Lucy's second oldest son, Mohammad, aged 14 said as his dark eyes flashed in anger.

However, Abdullah, on the opposite side, demanded: "What's wrong with you guys? Dad says he's going to get us a new mother and she'll take care of us like mom used to. Why are you all so angry?"

"I want a mommy," seven year old Abdul Fattah whined. "I miss my mommy. I don't know how to live without her!" His lips formed into a pout and he cast his eyes down on the red carpet where he was sitting with his brothers and sister.

"Oh, poor Abdul Fattah! No one can ever be your real-mommy! Don't expect dad's new wife to be like mom. No one could ever replace her or care for us like she did," and when she saw the sad look contorted on his face, sister Shatha said: "But I love you, Habeebah. I'll take care of you!" And the tears that lived in her heart quickly formed in her eyes and quietly rolled down her cheeks.

Next day, Lucy's children climbed in their father's pick-up and headed for their farm where all his clan were gathering to celebrate his engagement. Lucy's brothers and sisters and her old mother who could hardly walk, yet had borne her daughter's death with grace and dignity were not invited, nor would they have gone even if they had been, for they were deeply wounded that Lucy's husband didn't have the decent courtesy to wait at least two months after

his wife's death before considering marriage. So there his relatives sat, among the budding fruit trees, the scent of spring flowers emanating the dry dusty air just where Lucy had sat not so very long ago. Although it was Ramadan, Hussein's brothers and sisters were caught in the tide of wedding fever. Hands clapped until they stung and changed to a bright red. The very women who had shed huge crocodile tears directly after Lucy's death were now singing with great enthusiasm and yodelling. Their voices grew hoarse, but they kept on anyway. After all, it wasn't every day that their brother would be getting married. Small Abdul Fattah sat awed in the midst of the celebration dreaming of the day when his new mother would love him. Abdullah, the second youngest, forgot himself and his dead mother and joined in the festivities, dancing, clapping his hands and singing until his throat turned raw too. But the three older children sat enraged inside the tiny house that had been built on the farm, tears welling and their hearts beating rapidly. Had their mother been so insignificant that their father and his relatives couldn't have waited just a while longer? And exactly who was this bride that was going to take over their mother's house and intrude in their lives?

After the ceremony was over, Lucy's family returned to their dark house. Just before they went to bed, their father jubilantly said: "See children, I'm going to take care of you. Soon your new mother will be here. Stick with me and my brothers and sisters. Don't ever depend on Lucy's family. What have they done for you since your mother died? Nothing! But my relatives are getting me married!"

Hence, Lucy's children tumbled to their beds, their eyes heavy with sleep. Contented, the two youngest dreamed of their new mother who would shed love on them just like their mother used to, but the older ones who were filled with doubts and fears, dreamed nightmares of a woman who would rule Lucy's house and mistreat them.

Lucy's not quite cold in her grave and her husband has forgotten her. He has no respect for the memory of his deceased wife. He has no respect for Lucy's side of the family or for her old mother who has heart trouble. They are still mourning the loss of their dear Lucy. The dowry for the new bride is made up from Lucy's gold and savings. Hussein in a selfish man who has turned his children against his wife's family to excuse his haste in getting married to a girl young enough to be his daughter. To some men, women are like disposable napkins — when one is finished there is another to take its place. But will the stepmother replace Lucy? Will she bestow the same tender huge, kisses and concern on Lucy's small son?

Life is fleeting. It is like passing in one door and out another. Lucy has become just a memory as if she didn't ever exist, but she will live forever in the hearts of those who truly loved her. She was a rose which fed on stagnant waters and could not survive in a forest of deprivation. But I could have told you Lucy, this world was never meant for one as beautiful as you!

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, April 18

1906 — Earthquake rocks San Francisco, California, touching off fires that almost destroy city, and about 700 people perish.

1912 — Turkey announces closure of Dardanelles Straits to shipping.

1927 — Split develops in Kuomintang Party between Chiang Kai-Shek and radical elements.

1942 — U.S. bombers led by Lieutenant General James Doolittle attack Tokyo and other Japanese cities in World War II.

1949 — Republic of Eire is formally proclaimed in Dublin.

1962 — West Indies Federation is terminated.

1965 — Uganda becomes first non-Communist nation to join Soviet Union in formal denunciation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

1976 — About 40,000 Israelis march into occupied West Bank demanding that Israel annex the territory.

1986 — Angry crowds form outside American embassies throughout the world as backlash continues against U.S. attack on Libya.

1988 — U.S. Navy destroys two offshore Iranian oil platforms, bombs two Iranian navy frigates in retaliation for mine explosion that damaged U.S. frigate.

1990 — Eleven school children and four others are killed when school bus is set ablaze by street-fighting in Beirut.

Friday, April 19

1775 — War of American independence opens with defeat of British at Lexington

and Concord.

1783 — U.S. Congress announces end of war of American independence.

1911 — Separation of church and state in Portugal.

1921 — Government of Ireland act goes into effect.

1928 — Japan occupies Shantung in China.

1964 — Coalition government in Laos is deposed by right-wing military group.

1975 — India's first satellite is launched by Soviet rocket.

1977 — Police in South Korea carry out nationwide roundup of political opponents of government.

1988 — Court in Dueseldorf convicts Abbas Hamadi of direct involvement in 1987 kidnapping of two West Germans in Beirut, Lebanon.

1989 — Protests erupt in Jordan against price increases.

1990 — In Nicaragua, representatives of contras, outgoing Sandinista government and incoming government of Violetta Barrios Chamorro agree on a ceasefire, effective same day.

Saturday, April 20

1919 — King Nicholas is dethroned in Montenegro, which votes for union with Serbo-Slovene-Croat state (Yugoslavia).

1923 — Egyptian constitution is adopted.

1945 — Soviet forces penetrate Berlin defenses in World War II.

1957 — United States resumes aid to Israel; Japan protests to Soviet Union over nuclear tests.

1955 — United Federal Party wins northern Rhodesia elections, and African National Congress is suppressed.

1970 — President Richard Nixon announces withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. military personnel from South Vietnam.

1972 — U.S. Apollo 16 astronauts make safe landing on moon.

1978 — Soviet fighter planes force off-course South Korean airliner down in Soviet Union near Arctic circle.

1986 — Giant irrigation reservoir bursts and floods Sri Lanka town, leaving at least 100 people dead and up to 20,000 families homeless.

1987 — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat calls for sovereign Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

1989 — Vietnamese-backed forces pound Khmer Rouge refugee camps near Cambodian border with heavy artillery fire.

1990 — Lech Walesa is re-elected chairman of Solidarity by a large margin.

Sunday, April 21

753 B.C. — Tradition has it that Rome is founded by Romulus on this date.

1500 — Pedro Alvarez Cabral lands in Brazil, which he claims for Portugal.

1572 — Britain and France sign defensive treaty.

1839 — Turkish army invades Syria in opposition to Mehmet Ali.

1898 — United States recognises independence of Cuba.

1928 — France's Aristide Briand submits his draft treaty for outlawing war.

1954 — United States flies French battalion to Indochina to defend Dien Bien Phu.

1956 — Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen sign military alliance at Jeddah.

1961 — United Nations calls for elections in Ruanda and Burundi; Revolt breaks out in Algeria under General Maurice Challe.

1967 — Army seizes control in Greece.

1972 — Two U.S. Apollo 16 astronauts spend seven hours exploring highlands of the moon.

1975 — South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu resigns, denounces United States as untrustworthy, and names successor to seek negotiations with Communist forces sweeping across country.

1977 — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto assumes emergency powers and imposes martial law on three major cities in crackdown on opponents trying to force his resignation.

1986 — Soldiers attack rebel camp in Philippines, and 41 people are killed.

1987 — Terrorists explode powerful bomb at height of rush hour near main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, killing as many as 150 people.

1989 — Thousands of students, shouting for democracy and human rights, march from campuses to converge on Tiananmen Square in Peking, China.

1990 — Moscow expands its energy embargo of Lithuania to include shipments of food, metal and industrial parts, in effort to get that republic to revoke declaration of independence.

By The Associated Press

## Jonathan Pryce shines in Miss Saigon

NEW YORK (Agencies) — As spirals of smoke swirl through the air, a spectral figure flaunts his way across the stage in a lascivious song and dance.

If it looks and sounds a bit like a nightmarish version of a Broadway show-stopper, well, that's the idea. The song in question is a salute to "the American dream," sung by a man who worships all the baubles and bad things money can buy.

The prancing performer, his face frozen in a death-mask leer, is Jonathan Pryce. He's one of the best reasons to see Miss Saigon, the big British musical that finally arrived on Broadway trailing clouds of controversy.

Pryce's sensational performance should put an end to the arguments that began when actors' equity barred him from the show. Pryce is an essential part of the show. Maybe indispensable. He demonstrates that producer Cameron Mackintosh was right to cancel the American production unless the Welsh actor got the opportunity to play the character of the engineer, a Eurasian pimp, on Broadway.

The musical, really a pop opera, is a modern variation of Puccini's Madama Butterfly, set during the Vietnam War. In the opera, there certainly was no engineer, but here the character ties together the doomed love affair between a young Vietnamese bar girl named Kim and Chris, an American Marine.

The show itself is a classy refinement of the British musical spectacle that began with Cats and continued with Les Miserables, Starlight Express, Chess and The Phantom Of The Opera.

Miss Saigon was written by the French team responsible for Les Miserables, Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schonberg — with an assist from U.S. lyricist Richard Maltby Jr.

The plot is surprisingly intimate, despite all the high-tech wizardry on stage. Much of the action takes place in small, confined areas. It's a credit to director Nicholas

Hytner that much of the love story doesn't get lost during moments of technical excess.

The tale is at its best — and most heartfelt — in the first act when Kim meets, falls in love with and then is separated from her soldier, Lea Salonga, who has a strong, pure voice, plays Kim with a relentless determination. You can see how she will survive to finally be reunited with her lover, manfully acted and heroically sung by Willy Falk.

Where the musical falters is in act 2 when the focus shifts to the soldier and his efforts to find the child he fathered with Kim. The plot turns preachy and then settles for soap opera with the appearance of Ellen, the Marine's American wife.

One of the problems is that the show is sung-through. There is virtually no spoken dialogue, which limits the complexity of the conversation between the characters, and some of it can sound pretty silly.

Still, Schonberg's music is able to convey a lot of emotion. The best songs are the love duets between Kim and her Marine, Sun And Moon and The Last Night Of The World. But there's an equally impressive number, I Still Believe, sung by Kim and Ellen. Liz Callaway, who plays Ellen, matches Salonga with her own glorious voice.

Hytner has staged the show cinematically so that even the choreography by Bob Avian flows directly out of the action. Dance is most powerfully used in a military parade number by North Vietnamese soldiers that is performed in the shadow of a mile-high golden statue of Ho Chi Minh. That's one of the show's two big applause metres.

The other is the celebrated helicopter, Broadway's most famous special effect since that chandelier fell in The Phantom Of The Opera. Yes, the copter does work — landing and then taking off from stage.

More impressive is the way Hytner has staged what is going on around the whirlybird. It's a crucial moment in the show, taking place during the evacuation of the U.S. embassy in Saigon in 1975, and reveals how the two lovers are separated. For once in these big British musicals, technology serves the story.

Production design master John Napier has put together a series of stunning stage settings, particularly a first-act curtain scene that has Vietnamese refugees fleeing for Thailand through a blood-red setting sun.

Although Miss Saigon tries to deal with America's failure in Vietnam and its lack of responsibility toward the Amerasian children who were left behind, the soldiers themselves don't come across as monsters. In fact, the musical's villain is a Viet Cong sympathiser who gets a big military job after Saigon falls, and is the reason Kim flees to Bangkok with her child.

More damaging is the heavy-handed way the show tries to present these problems and resolve the love triangle without resorting to too much bombast or too many tears.

Whenever Miss Saigon threatens to sink in a sea of sentiment, there's always Pryce's wild-eyed, dangerous presence to bring the audience back to a hard-edged theatricality. And he does it with a sinuous smile.

The engineer is a man who willingly follows the siren

song of opportunity. Uncle Ho or Uncle Sam, he'll take his profit where he can get it and deliver the goods. For the most part, so does Miss Saigon.

Broadway's most expensive musical ever, Miss Saigon, opened to fanfare and warm reviews, but some theatregoers wondered whether the lavish spectacle was worth \$100 a seat.

In the New York Times, critic Frank Rich gave the show a positive review — which often spells box office success for any Broadway effort.

"Among other pleasures, it offers lush melodies, spectacular performances by Mr Pryce, Miss Salonga and the American actor Hinton Battle, and a good cry," Rich wrote.

But some in the audience on opening night were sceptical about the London import, for which tickets average \$60 and which demands \$100 for the front rows.

"I loved it. It's unbelievable, but a hundred bucks is a lot of money for a play," said Jack Flatner, an investment counsellor. "Still, I guess I was lucky to get a seat tonight."

The show's success in London, where it has run for two years, led to a record \$35 million advance sale for the Broadway version. The play is sold out to the end of this year.

But the budget for Miss Saigon set another Broadway record at \$10 million. Its top ticket price is also a Broadway first, although the two-day Nicholas Nickleby four years ago cost \$100 to see the entire production.

A handful of protesters representing Asian groups marched and carried signs in front of the Broadway Theatre before the opening.

But the critics were not swayed by the protests.

Pia Lindstrom, a reviewer for a local television station, said: "Well, I liked it. I didn't find it anti-American or anti-Asian or anti-women. I did find it a lavish, flashy musical told in bold broad, brashy scenes with not much subtlety but a lot of energy."

B.C.





## Gene Hackman — an interesting character audiences like

By Bob Thomas  
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — He has starred in 19 films in the past decade, but Gene Hackman does not seem to have worn out his welcome at movie houses. His secret may be found in the approach to his most recent role.

"I felt that if I could make him an interesting character that audiences would like, whether they liked what he did was not as important as to whether they ended up liking to watch him," Hackman said.

That could be the key to his continued acceptance by producers and public alike: He is totally believable as a flawed but basically decent human being. His character of New York policeman Popeye Doyle in *The French Connection* was loud, boorish and out of control, but he was fascinating enough to win Hackman the Academy Award for Best Actor of 1971.

Many of the movies he's made in the last 10 years have been highly forgettable (*Eureka*, *Full Moon in Blue Water*, *Loose Cannons*). Yet

his own work has never been faulted. His latest release is 20th Century Fox's *Class Action*.

Hackman is cast as liberal San Francisco lawyer Jedediah Ward, who gained fame in the contentious 1960s and is still fighting for people's causes. His daughter, Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio, works for an establishment law firm. Father and daughter oppose each other in a class-action lawsuit against an auto manufacturer.

"The picture had been around for a year or so," Hackman related in an interview, "and I think they (*Interscope Productions*) had shopped a couple of actors. ... I had known about it all that time, and I really wanted to do it. So I kept after my agent to keep abreast of what was going on."

"I thought it was a character who would be fun to play, because he wasn't all black and he wasn't all white. He was somewhere in the gray area, like all of us are. None of us have lives that aren't suspect in some ways."

"If you live your life on the stage, whether as a trial lawyer or an actor or anybody

who is 'out there' and needs a big ego to get where you do, then you are susceptible to a lot of the seductions that go along with that."

In the case of Ward, he was an adulterous husband, and that is the source of antagonism with his daughter.

In many ways, Hackman said, the movie belongs to Mastrantonio. "She is an actress that people aren't as well aware of as they should be. I think she's a terrific actress. She plays a lot of things that are unattractive about those kinds of corporate women. ... She was able to do that character, I felt, with a great deal of love and sensitivity while maintaining a semblance of femininity."

Hackman, who underwent artery-widening surgery to avoid a heart attack last July, said he was trying to cut down on his work load.

"I have this terrible compulsion to work all the time," he confessed, "because I do love the acting when I'm actually doing it. I don't like some of the things that go on in the business, no one does. But when I'm actually doing it (acting), I've never experienced anything like it."

"There are plenty of films that I wish I hadn't done," he said with a laugh. "But at the time it seemed like a good idea. Sometimes as an actor you feel that you can get away with it. You can't really. It does catch up with you."

"Over the years, doing a few too many commercial endeavours does catch up with you. People may think that you sold out, or that you're not a serious actor. Luckily, I'm still offered serious roles, so I think I've weathered those things."

"The last couple of years people have said, 'you and Michael Caine are in some kind of a race to see who can do the most films.' I try to smile and laugh about that. But I don't find it so funny. I think that people might think I'm being greedy or trying to do all the roles. I'm not, really. I just love to work."

That has been true since his early years in Danville, Illinois, where he was born in 1931. His father abandoned the family when Hackman was 13, and the boy lied his way into the U.S. Marines at 16. His work as an armed forces radio announcer lured him into acting. After drifting

around for 10 years, he went to study at the Pasadena Playhouse in California and in New York.

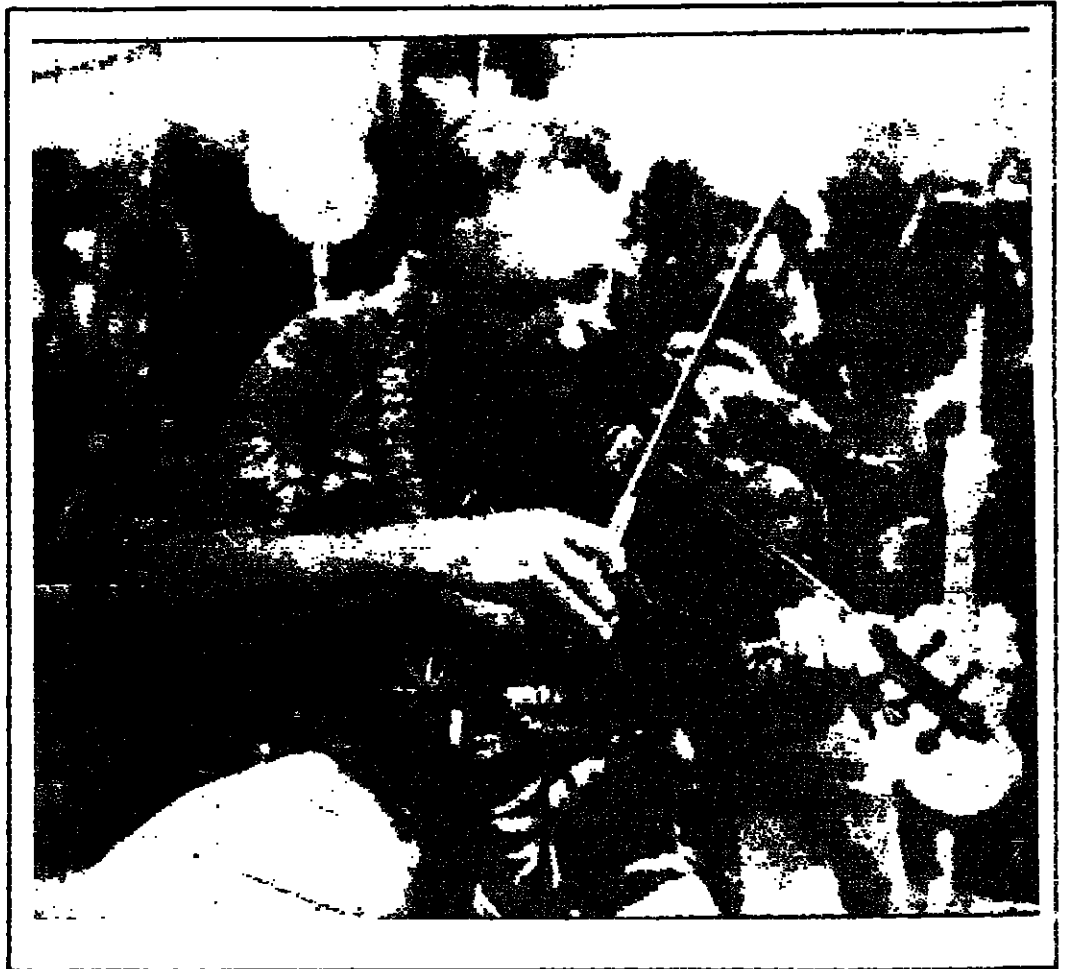
"I had an acting teacher early on who told me I was going to be a character actor," he said. "I didn't really understand what that meant. In the early days I thought of myself as a character actor, unattractive and full of quirks. It wasn't until later on that I felt that I didn't have to do those things."

Hackman appeared in a few minor film roles until *Bonnie And Clyde* (1967) won him an Oscar nomination. Except for a two-year "burn-out" period after *Superman* in 1978, he has been working ever since.

He does have other diversions, such as painting, drawing and flying stunts in airplanes. He and his son have given themselves two years to build a pair of airplanes from a manual.

Hackman has one unreleased film, *Company Business*, with Mikhail Baryshnikov, and nothing on his future book.

"I may never work again," he said unconvincingly.



Gene Hackman

## Peter Ustinov, at 70, sets hectic pace

By Tony Czuczka  
The Associated Press

GENEVA — It's still hard to keep up with Sir Peter Ustinov as he nears 70.

Actor, author, inveterate ham and roving activist for the world's children, Ustinov

calls the idea of entering a new decade "beautiful." He intends to stay busy.

"In writing, I'm just hitting my stride," he said on a brief stop in Switzerland, his main residence. Coming from Paris, where he recorded a children's introduction to the

symphony orchestra in German, he's headed for a ceremony honouring him at London's National Film Institute.

The past year saw him on the road promoting two new novels and on stage in London as masterful storyteller and mimic in a one-man show.

He's been practising his George Bush imitation before taking the show to San Francisco this month, having changed his earlier opinion that there's nothing to imitate.

"While keeping two as-yet-unreleased movie projects in the work, he also writes a weekly newspaper column. 'It gives me the possibility of letting off steam and being very serene in normal life,' he says."

Ustinov was born in London 70 years ago Tuesday. His Russian mother, Nadia Benois, was an artist and stage designer. His father Iona Ustinov, a journalist by trade, worked for a time at

the German embassy in London.

He traces his career roots to the trysts of his childhood nurse in London.

Supposedly taken out for a walk, little Peter would be parked in his baby carriage the nurse "disappeared down some steps into a basement."

A caged parrot was left outside, "presumably in order to keep me quiet," but bird and baby soon began imitating each other. Ustinov recalls in his 1977 autobiography *Dear Me*.

"Initially seeing drama as 'an escape road from the dismal rat-race of school,' Ustinov appeared in his first revue in 1940. The same year his first play was hailed by London critics and he got married. Ustinov was 19."

He began making films in the army during World War II, but described his military experience as loathsome.

Ustinov's movie roles range from Roman Emperor Nero to Agatha Christie's de-

TECTIVE Hercule Poirot, and he won two Academy Awards for supporting actor in the 1960s. He has written some 20 plays and directed opera productions and documentaries. For a change, he was rector of a small Scottish university for six years.

Less fond memories are the commercials he made to help finance the settlement of his second divorce in 1971.

But looking back is not his style.

"I'm very unsentimental about past things," says Ustinov. "I'm horrified to see myself talking lines I've forgotten. That seems to me uncanny and dreadful."

Once described as resembling a giant panda, Ustinov usually seems to have a twinkle in his blue eyes. At the drop of a hat, he mimics Margaret Thatcher, a French general or a flock of singing Albanian children.

His serious side and firm opinions about world affairs,



In addition to his numerous activities, Peter Ustinov is also involved in UNICEF action in favour of underprivileged children.

meanwhile, prove controversial.

My Russia drew fierce criticism for allegedly whitewashing the Soviet past.

But Ustinov always said Russia and the Soviet Union cannot be judged by Western standards. He calls Moscow's crackdown in the Baltics "growing pains" of democracy and remains an enthusiastic supporter of Mikhail Gorbachev.

"He's a man that has done so much already and really changed Europe, he couldn't have been expected to see further than he did," he says. "The Russian democracy is so young, it's as touching as watching a child take its first steps."

Home for Ustinov and his French third wife, Helene, is a house in the vineyards above Lake Geneva, complete with wine cellar and

huge classical music collection.

"I love living in Switzerland because they leave you really much alone," he says. "I come here in order to disappear, to sleep and to write."

Ustinov writes in longhand. Friends admire his ability to let thoughts fall, then finish a book in one relatively short spurt.

## French cinema alive and well after a decade in decline

By Marilyn August  
The Associated Press

PARIS — After nearly a decade in decline, the French movie industry is getting back on its feet, thanks to more homegrown box-office hits filling theatres at home and abroad.

Once a national passion, movie-going has been undercut by the increasing availability of video recorders and by French television, which broadcasts feature movies at prime time with few, if any, commercial breaks.

During the 1980s, many theatres closed and ticket prices shot up. At 40-50 francs (\$8-10), movie-going became a luxury many families could no longer afford. But the downward trend has been reversed. According to the National Cinema Centre, movie attendance in 1990 was 121.8 million — the first increase (about 1 million) recorded since 1982.

Yet that's still a far cry from the 1968 attendance 450 million.

In 1990 box-office receipts totaled 3.8 billion francs (\$722 million), a 4 per cent jump over 1989.

"The hemorrhaging of spectators has been stopped," Culture Minister Jack Lang said in an interview published in *Le Monde*.

Another, good sign, he

said, is that more people are going to see French-made films — 37 per cent in 1990 as compared to 34 per cent in 1989.

There are also more French films. In 1990 French directors shot 145 films, 10 more than the previous year. For the first time in more than a decade, six French films were among the year's 10 top box office hits. In 1989, there was only one.

"Look at other European countries, and you'll see that American films monopolise their top 10 lists," Lang said.

In a country that produced the new wave cinema led by Jean-Luc Godard and Francois Truffaut, Hollywood has had a solid grip on box-office attendance thanks to action-packed, superproductions like *Rambo* and *Superman*.

France's biggest success in 1990 was a blockbuster of its own — Jean-Paul Rappeneau's *Cyrano* based on Edmond Rostand's 19th century classic.

The 120-million francs (\$24 million) film swept 10 Cesars (the French Oscar) including Best Director, Best Film and Best Actor for Gerard Depardieu, and earned five nominations for Hollywood Oscars — the most ever for a French movie.

"French cinema should not doubt itself, as it has done so

often in the past," Rappeneau said during the Cesar Awards ceremonies field on March 9.

He said co-productions (400 Europeans from outside France worked on *Cyrano*) were the key to making Europe a serious rival to Hollywood.

"There is a lot of talent in Europe and that's what will make us stronger," he said. For director Luc Besson, one of France's hottest young directors with several popular triumphs to his credit, there's no shortage of talent, just hard work.

His Nikita an exotic tale of a street punk turned professional killer, took years to make, but the effort paid off.

The film — the ultimate in slick, stylised violence — received nine Cesar nominations and launched Anne Parillaud to stardom. She won the coveted Best Actress Award for her performance as the illiterate, rebellious Nikita reborn as a crack government agent.

"The French are going to have to learn that good movies aren't made over lunch at Fouquet's," Besson, 31, said referring to the film industry's famed watering hole on the Champs-Elysees.

"I don't think industry professionals demand enough of themselves. Writing a script is a full-time job, and you

have to do it at a desk, from morning till night," he said.

The Cinema D'Auteur, low budget, personal and intimate portrayals of French life, is back in fashion, judging from the crop of French movies crowned with Cesars this year.

They include Jacques Doillon's *Le Petit Criminel*, about a juvenile delinquent looking for his lost sister, and Christian Vincent's *La Discrete*, the story of an affected left bank intellectual who keeps a diary about his efforts to seduce a young girl.

The industry's turnaround is no surprise, for the government has worked hard to assure a steady crop of filmmakers, renovate and build new theatres across France.

Lang unveiled plans to create a "University Of Film" to supplement the Institute for Higher Cinema Studies, an influential film school which turns away three times more students than it accepts.

He has earmarked additional government funding for upgrading movie theatres with the latest in sound and screen technology. In 1990, four million francs (\$800,000) went into modernising 20 Paris theatres.

Lang also said he would like to create a monthly pass that would allow the purchaser unlimited entry to cinemas across France.

## Stereotypes after reunification satirised in German comedy

By Terrence Petty  
The Associated Press

BONN — A film comedy about German stereotypes that persist after reunification is drawing big crowds in eastern and western Germany, where the effect is almost cathartic.

Go, Trabi, Go — Trabi is slang for the outmoded Trabant Sedans built by the now-defunct Communist state — has broken box office records in eastern Germany, a region that has suffered economically because of the sudden merger.

The film recounts the adventures of the Strutz family — father, mother and teenage daughter — who drive to the west on vacation after the intra-Germany is suddenly opened.

The family's attempts to cope with life in fast-paced Western society, while retaining their dignity in the face of various mishaps, triggers laughter and sympathy among filmgoers.

More than 720,000 tickets have been sold, the producers say, a very big draw competing against Hollywood's most popular offerings.

Go, Trabi, Go was such a hit in Dresden — a record 25,000 tickets sold in two weeks — that local cinemas postponed opening a U.S. hit comedy *Home Alone*. Tick-

ets have been selling out elsewhere across eastern Germany, and the film is being held over in cinemas throughout the region.

German critics like the film as well.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* said the movie "operates with a classic comic means: using known stereotypes which are transformed into something absurd."

The newspaper commentary also praised the film's "sensitive and respectful" portrayal of eastern Germans.

The director, Peter Timm, was forced to emigrate to the west in 1973 after running afoul of the Communist East German regime. The cast members are eastern Germans, although the film was made by Bavaria Film of Munich.

The story opens in the grim industrial city of Bitterfeld sometime after East Germany opened its borders in late 1989.

Udo Strutz, the somewhat naive head of the family, decides to treat his wife Rita and daughter Jacqueline to a trip to Italy.

Facing a shortage of guidebooks to the free world in old East Germany, Udo takes along his copy of Goethe's *Italian Journey*, a romantic

account of the German poet's own 18th century trip to Italy.

As the Strutzes' rickety Trabant sputters along an East German autobahn, a powerful BMW Sedan pulls up alongside.

"How fast are we going?" Udo yells over to the West Germans, the speedometer of his aging Trabant kaputt. "One hundred and twenty," shouts back the West German.

"That's a personal best," Udo boasts to wife and daughter, as the West German car rockets away.

Nearly every stereotype Germans harbour about each other surfaces in the film, including western Germans' purported greed and eastern Germans' alleged backwardness.

Rita's sister, who left East Germany years earlier, is now married to an obese, tight-fisted Bavarian.

The Bavarian family is seen wolfing down a big meal when the Strutzes arrive for an unannounced visit. They quickly hide the food so they don't have to share any.

When the Trabant breaks down in Bavaria, repairs cost so much that Udo has to sell rides in his car to pay the bill. He has to endure watching young West Germans drive the little Sedan like a hot rod.

Rita and Jacqueline, meanwhile, go browsing in Munich boutiques, and Jacqueline is continually pestered by leering West German men.

Finally, one Bavarian — a trucker driving a load of new cars — shows that western Germans can be generous. He invites the Strutz family to put their Trabant on the transporter so they can take a break from driving.

Udo quickly regrets the decision.

"You know how to double the value of a Trabi? Fill it up with gasoline," cracks the trucker.

When the trucker and the Strutz family part, Udo looks downcast.

"One-hundred and eighty Trabi jokes," he moans.

On arrival in Italy, Udo is seized by a poetic muse, wistfully quoting Goethe while gazing across a picture-perfect vista.

Rita Strutz rediscovers her youth, and Jacqueline finds that being an east German can be fashionable. Meanwhile, Udo's quaint ways charm beautiful Italian women.

After a near catastrophe with the Trabi, the Strutz family heads home. They've become wiser about the ways of the Western World and more appreciative of their own people in the east.



# Florida schools develop programme for 'crack babies'

By Stephen Morrill  
Reuter

TAMPA, Florida — Schools throughout the United States are having to tackle the special difficulties of a new group of pupils — "crack babies."

The crack epidemic struck about five years ago and now teachers are having to cope with the behavioural and learning problems of children whose mothers used the cocaine-based drug during pregnancy.

Short attention spans, difficulty following instructions and inability to respond to

information are some of the disabilities the children are born with.

Hillsborough County, which includes Tampa, is the first authority in the country to develop a training programme for teachers to deal with them. Experts believe the programme could be applied nationwide.

"Some problems pop up right at the beginning," said Linda Delapenha, supervisor of Primary Diagnostic Services in Tampa schools. "But most don't. The problems are subtle. And remember, we don't have a good database on this."

Delapenha estimated that about one-tenth of the 12,000 children entering the county public schools annually were affected prenatally by their mother's drug use. Research has shown even higher rates in some communities.

Children whose families have been affected by drug abuse or who have been handed back and forth from one foster family to another can also suffer emotional traumas. Some have speech impediments because of lack of oxygen at birth, another effect of drug abuse.

"There is no typical profile for kids prenatally exposed to

drugs. A lot depends on how many drugs the mother took, in what combination, whether she stopped, whether she had good prenatal care," said Carol Cole, a teacher at the Los Angeles Unified School District's Salvin Special Education Centre.

Cole's pioneer work on teaching "crack kids" helped lay the foundation for the Tampa programme.

The four-year-old Los Angeles project, known as PED (prenatally exposed toddlers), sets aside four special classrooms, each with six to eight pupils and two or

three teachers and assistants. Los Angeles plans to implement a programme in some schools next year, said Cole.

The PED programme also helps the pupils' guardians, who are the child's natural parents in only about a third of cases. Most of the children live with their grandparents or in foster homes.

Special classrooms and two-to-one teacher-student ratios are expensive, however. In Tampa, Delapenha is training teachers from all over the county to help such children within "normal" classrooms.

She is now taking her

second class of teachers, and preparing to take her methods on the road to schools around Florida and the country.

Her approach aims to allay the young pupils' fears by giving them more structure, more predictability, than normal children usually need.

Large illustrated timetables show the child where each class fits into the day's programme. The teacher gives careful criticism to help the child develop a positive self-image. Choices are kept simple and clear-cut until the child can catch up with his or her peers.

The only long-term, continuous study of children born to drug-addicted mothers was conducted by the National Association of Prenatal Addiction Research and Education in Chicago. The association, known as NAPARE, treated drug-abusing pregnant women and followed the progress of their offspring.

NAPARE found in a 1988 study that one-tenth of the mothers used drugs during their pregnancy.

The Los Angeles experimental programme built on NAPARE's work, and Hillsborough County in turn

drew on data gleaned from California.

The experts all agree that the teacher has to deal with the result, not the cause.

"We focus on intervention," Delapenha says. "We don't worry too much about the cause. Too often, teachers want to put these kids into special education classes, which is not necessarily appropriate."

"We deal with the 'presented problem' and help those children reach their potential," says Cole. "Why they have the problem isn't as important."

## 'High-fiber diet helps protect against breast cancer'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eating foods high in fiber may help protect against breast cancer, researchers say in a study suggesting broader benefits for a substance already thought to help in preventing colon cancer.

In the study, published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, the researchers report that laboratory tests showed that diets containing many fewer breast tumors than rats who received little or no fiber.

"The amount of fiber in a diet that is similar to our western diet, you can significantly reduce the amount of mammary cancer, down to the level of a low-fat diet," said Leonard Cohen, a research scientist at the American Health Foundation.

"It shows that the fiber itself contains substances which, when they get into the blood stream, will inhibit the

formation of a mammary tumour," he said. "What seems to be happening is that fiber by some magical means that we don't understand is creating changes in the hormone system which protect against breast cancer."

The researchers' report says the way fiber might work against breast cancer seemed different between rats and humans, but they still said the new findings "suggest that dietary fiber may function as an antipromoting agent in human breast cancer."

Cohen said there have been many studies that suggest fiber in the diet can help prevent colon cancer but none to see if a high-fiber diet would have any effect on breast cancer.

He and his team used four groups of 30 rats each and gave them injections of a drug that causes breast cancer.

## Clues to spontaneous abortion detected

By Randi Hutter Epstein

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Researchers studying women prone to miscarriages discovered a chemical abnormality which seems to interfere with pregnancies, and say small doses of Aspirin may help.

A University of Helsinki study, reported in the medical journal, *Lancet*, found that two chemicals that work closely to coordinate blood flow were out of sync in the women, who had at least three miscarriages.

Blood flow problems are associated with miscarriages. During pregnancy, the women produced high levels

of Thromboxane, which slows blood flow, and low levels of Prostacyclin, which facilitates it, said Dr. Olavi Ylikorkala, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Helsinki University.

One baby Aspirin (81 milligrams) a day blocks Thromboxane without affecting Prostacyclin, and may bring the system back to normal, said Ylikorkala, whose study did not test the effects of Aspirin.

"Using Aspirin is reasonable," said Dr. Ervin E. Jones, associate professor of reproductive endocrinology at Yale University in the United States. He added that

ongoing studies are testing the effect of Aspirin on women prone to miscarriages.

Dr. James Mowbray, an immunopathologist and leading investigator of miscarriages at London's St. Mary's Hospital, said he treats some women with a combination of Aspirin and Heparin, an anticoagulant, to ease blood flow to the placenta.

The chemical imbalance theory remains to be confirmed, added Mowbray, but it could be that placenta arteries, which are different from arteries in the rest of the body, are more sensitive to

blood-clotting chemicals. A slight deviation in the system could lead to death of the fetus, he said.

Ylikorkala believes that too much Thromboxane leads to vasospasms, blunting the blood from getting to the fetus.

On the other hand, "they may be looking at a consequence of miscarriage," such as changes associated with detachment of the placenta from the uterus or expulsion of the embryo, added Mowbray.

Researchers don't know whether the blood-clotting defects are caused by some

abnormality of the body's immune system or by an inherited abnormality.

About one in 400 couples have problems with recurring miscarriages. Women are considered to suffer from recurrent spontaneous abortions after having at least three miscarriages.

The placentas of these women typically have spots of dead tissue, signaling a blood flow problem.

Investigators studied 25 pregnancies of 22 women who had at least three miscarriages, and compared them to 16 pregnant women who never had a miscarriage.

They measured Prostacy-

clin and Thromboxane in the women's urine every one to two weeks until 12 weeks of gestation, and then once more between weeks 12 and 18.

Women who had previous miscarriages had an abnormal ratio of these two hormones, swaying the balance in favour of the blood-clotting side, said Ylikorkala.

Nine women who aborted again had the most marked abnormality, he added. Even those with a history of abortions who had a normal pregnancy during this study showed chemical abnormalities.

## Experts recommend low-fat, low-cholesterol diet for kids

By Nancy Benac  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government Monday for the first time recommended that children join adults in following a

low-fat, low-cholesterol diet, saying it could reduce their risk of heart disease later in life.

"This is the major cause of death in adults in this country and we should not miss the

opportunity to prevent the disease from beginning in children," said Dr. Ronald Lauer, chairman of the expert panel that drafted the recommendations.

The guidelines for youngsters are the same as those already recommended for adults. They call for limiting saturated fatty acids to 10 per cent of calories, limiting fat intake to no more than 30 per cent of calories and holding cholesterol to 300 milligrams a day.

The panel also recom-

mended that children from families with a history of premature heart disease or high cholesterol have their blood cholesterol levels tested.

That would result in testing about 25 per cent of children and adolescents, or about 14 million youngsters. About half of those tested would need follow-up attention, mainly through special diets, the panel said.

It acknowledged that getting youngsters to eat right can be tough but said that if parents, schools, restaurants

and others provide healthy options for children it will be easier for kids to latch on to good foods.

And no one even suggested that ice cream and hot dogs be put totally off limits.

"The message of this report ... is a message of moderation. It is not a message of 'never eat certain foods,'" said Dr. James Cleeman, coordinator of the National Cholesterol Education Programme. "It's a matter of making the entire eating pattern a sound one."

The recommendations were issued by the National Cholesterol Education Programme, which is sponsored by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. They were drafted by an expert panel that included representatives from a variety of major health organisations.

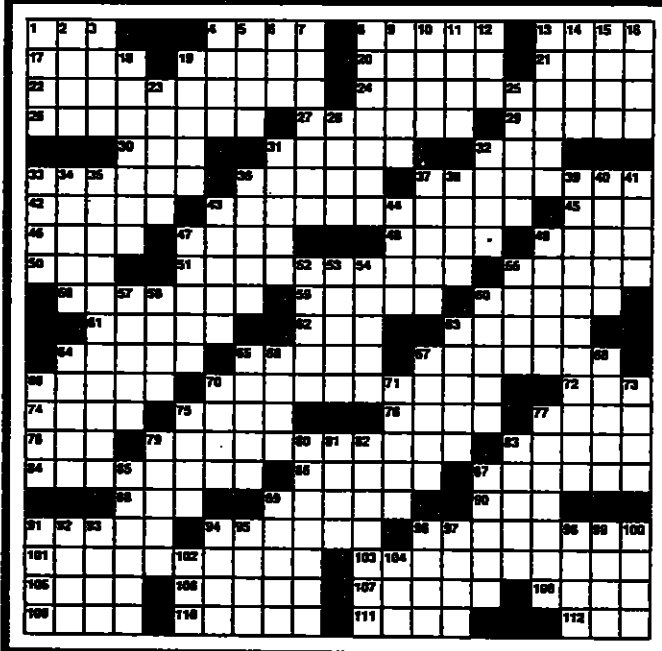
On average, as reported in an Agriculture Department survey, children get about 14 per cent of their calories from saturated fatty acids and about 35 per cent from fats.

## Weekend Crossword

LIVING DANGEROUSLY  
By Dorothy B. Martin

ACROSS  
1. Kind of baseball  
4. Dancer or  
8. Whimsical  
12. Yes — (Daves)  
17. No  
19. Brief appearance  
20. Inventor of  
21. Not any  
22. In difficulty  
24. Plays with fire  
25. Breasted  
27. Major Julius  
28. Usnav or Nero  
30. Legume  
31. " — Duba"  
32. Timetable abbr.  
35. Uncover  
36. Funny

DOWN  
1. Reputation  
2. Faceted  
3. Makes lace  
4. Corollary ridge  
5. In the center of  
6. Moon vehicle  
7. That neither is  
8. most  
9. (Surrender)  
10. Diminish  
11. Marguerite  
12. Fast jet  
13. "From pastures  
14. Chesterfield  
15. Before, and  
16. — do well  
18. Youngsters  
19. Gem weight



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Lady duck quietly courted her brood across heavily traveled highway, quacking back at horn blowers.
2. Even for the bravest souls, life can seem to be most unheroic.
3. Jovius in court case died on santed octopus at Japanese restaurant.
4. Child at circus begs mother: "Day me a large cotton candy cone."

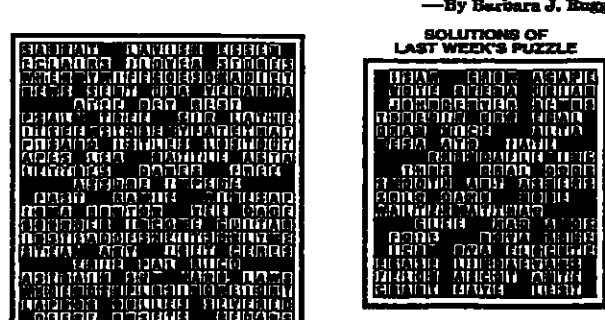
CRYPTOGRAMS

1. LHTDAI ETGDDADAI JGPH UBBAL ODEV  
KCEDAI JVGPH VDEEDAI VUPBT DAEU  
NUOBT KNEGJVBT.
2. SCOOPIIT ELFFREE HI EDUFY WCKYRD  
FCLERS ERACTRICKHCI JCPP EDKRD  
JEOCKS'E HIFUWE DCARE DU KHEE.

—By Eugene T. Malouk

3. DEPREATHIC TIGPH WMMY BIAVMCMPEME  
MC WEWICKEN FRISH FRESH VHAHRY MC  
IDE VMVY YENG.
4. R UTEHI EU UWZA R HEPHS ZWBI, EM  
UIMU TRY MAEYLU UMBRELAM.

—By Barbara J. Buz



## Ultrasonics enlivens medical viewing

Viewing arterial functioning without painful diagnostics

MUNICH — Clogging of veins or arteries can have grave consequences for those afflicted, including smoker's leg or even a stroke.

About three million Germans, thus, must face up to malignant changes in the composition or functioning of their blood vessels. About six million suffer from varicose veins, when vessels returning blood to the heart distend and become swollen.

Until recently, physicians could only make early diagnoses of threatening afflictions by means of relatively expensive, sometimes painful, and usually time-consuming investigations, including the use of radioactive infusions.

Now, a new ultrasonic diagnostic instrument produced in Germany promises speedy detections of arteriosclerotic processes or incipient bulging of the veins, and it is also simple to use.

The instrument, manufactured by in Munich, can show blood vessels on viewing monitors — whole organs as well — without recourse to radiological solutions or X-rays. The colour display, with a resolution of structures not possible until now, can give a live viewing of blood flows in process, and bids to remove the field of vascular diagnostics from the purview of the radiological physician.

A high-speed computer (500 megaflops, i.e. million floating-point operations per second) serves as the centerpiece of the instrument. It



A new diagnostic instrument does away with the painful injection of contrast media. Here is a glimpse of the novel diagnostic tool in use.

processes the incoming ultrasonic signals reflected from the body of the patient, converting them into high-resolution images on the screen. Its speed makes it possible to depict ultrasonic microstructures of vessels for the first time using just ultrasonic methods. The monitor presents tissue and organs in black-white images while presenting the blood vessels in red and blue.

The colour intensity tells the physician the speed of flow, with enhanced speeds indicating sclerotic processes. Sounds resembling oceanic currents give the colour images an acoustic dimension as well. Vascular specialists can thus give reliable diagnoses even while an investigation with the instrument is still under way.

The colour images can also be printed out by the instrument on the spot. Coupled with other diagnostic record-

ings, these data can serve as the foundation for surgical interventions or other therapeutic measures.

In many instances, the instrument makes costly and sometimes painful radiological investigations, including the injection of contrast media, unnecessary. What's more, the simple ultrasonic procedure can be used even when there's no more than a suspicion of vascular disease — IN-Press.



## Queen gives orphans presents on Eid Al Fitr

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein celebrated Eid Al Fitr feast with the orphaned children at Ruseifa, north of here, and with children of the SOS Children's Village, at Tareq, west of Amman.

The Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Faisal, distributed gifts on the occasion to 178 orphaned children at the Ruseifa Islamic Charitable Society centre. The gifts included toys, clothes and other items.

Parliament deputy from the Ruseifa constituency Mohammad Al Haj, delivered a speech before the Queen paying her tribute for the care and concern for the children of Jordan, and expressing appreciation for her sharing the feast's celebrations with the children.

Zarga governor and local officials as well as Ruseifa mayor were present at the celebration.

Later, the Queen visited the SOS Children's Village, at Tareq, where she distributed gifts to the 78 children cared for by 12 foster mothers.

The SOS Children's Village, set up the Austria-based SOS Children's Village Organisation, was opened by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor in 1987. The village, the 14th of its kind in the Arab World, has a vocational training centre to train the orphaned children in different crafts. The children also attend classes at the nearby government school.

The Queen, who laid the foundation stone for a new SOS village in Aqaba in 1989, is expected to inaugurate the completed project by the middle of this year.

At Tareq, each of the foster mothers is responsible for up to nine children, giving them family-like life within the village of 12 households.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Faisal, distributes gifts to the children of the SOS village on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr (Petra photo)

## CSCC to open new branches

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Service Consumer Corporation (CSCC) plans to open seven new branches in the Kingdom from now until the end of 1991, to raise the total number of its branches to 30, and will strive to keep these branches stocked with commodities which are in constant demand by the consumers, according to Mohammad Al Abdullah the CSCC director general.

He said in a statement to the Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times that the sales at the CSCC branches during 1991 were expected to reach JD 24 million, up from JD 20.5 million during 1990, and the revenues would cover salaries of employees, goods, rent, transport expenses and others.

"We have adopted a plan to ensure that the beneficiaries will have the best goods and at competitive prices, with profits not exceeding 10 per cent," Mr. Abdullah said.

"The plan entails keeping the CSCC branches stocked with

sufficient goods which are in demand by the public, so that the beneficiaries would not be forced to pay extra prices elsewhere," Mr. Abdullah added.

He said that the plan entailed purchasing 70 per cent of its goods from the local markets with the aim of supporting the national industry.

"The CSCC aims at spreading out to remote regions and benefit most beneficiaries; for this reason its 1991 budget included an allocation of JD 70,000, to open seven new branches, at Marj Al Hamam, Ruseifa, South Shuneh, Sabab, Ruseifa, Fuheis and one in western Amman, in addition to JD 23,000 for storing proper warehouses for storing various goods," Mr. Abdullah said.

He noted that the CSCC would soon install a computer, at the cost of JD 100,000, to facilitate its operations. The CSCC, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Supply and benefits government employees and their families, operates with a JD 10 million capital.

## ICRC sends relief aid to Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) announced Wednesday that it had dispatched its 14th convoy of relief supplies to Iraq.

An ICRC statement said the 14 vehicles, which left at noon Wednesday, carried 50 tonnes of aluminium sulfate for water purification, 41.5 tonnes of bed sheets for various hospitals in the country, 1.5 tonnes of stretchers, 0.75 tonnes of first aid kits, and 0.75 tonnes of plastic crates for water-bags deliveries as well as 200

kilogrammes of various medicines and office equipment.

In addition, eight national societies personnel, two sanitation engineers, a nurse and other sanitation specialists will join the approximately 80 ICRC delegates, physicians, nurses, logisticians, administrators, sanitation engineers and technicians already working in Baghdad and other Iraqi cities.

As usual, the statement said, the convoy departed from the ICRC warehouses in Amman.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday is accompanied to King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Mosque where he performs Eid Al Fitr prayers (Petra photo)

## Jordan celebrates Eid Al Fitr

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan, along with the Arab and Muslim world, celebrated Eid Al Fitr feast Monday with religious ceremonies held at mosques and popular celebrations in various governorates.

His Majesty King Hussein attended prayers with worshippers at the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Mosque in Abdali and listened to the sermon delivered by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ibrahim Kilani.

Attending the prayers with the King were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, other Royal family members, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, speakers of the upper and lower houses of Parliament, senior government

officials and high ranking army officers.

When the King arrived at the mosque the national anthem was played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

Following the prayers at the mosque the King visited the tombs of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the late King Talal where he laid wreaths and recited verses of the holy Koran.

The tombs were visited by Crown Prince Hassan, other Royal princes and government officials.

On the occasion of Eid Al Fitr, King Hussein held a reception at Raghadan Palace where he exchanged greetings with senior

government officials, high ranking army officers and prominent public figures.

The well wishers included Cabinet ministers, heads of government departments, heads of regional and international organisations, honorary consuls, ambassadors, religious leaders, heads of professional unions and chambers of commerce and industry, mayors, journalists, heads of tribal clans, the speaker of the Palestine National Council and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

On the occasion of Eid Al Fitr, King Hussein exchanged greetings with heads of Arab, Islamic and friendly nations.

## U.N. delegation, Iraqis discuss setting up demilitarised zone

From Serene Halasa in Iraq

BAGHDAD — United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) delegates are currently visiting Iraq to discuss arrangements with the Iraqi government concerning the establishment of a 240 kilometres demilitarised zone along the Iraqi-Kuwait border.

The establishment of the demilitarised zone came into effect following Iraq's formal acceptance of the United Nations ceasefire Resolution 678 last week.

According to the spokesman of the mission, Dr. Joachim Hutter, the mission's main task will be to observe and monitor the zone stretching five kilometres into Kuwait and ten kilometres into Iraq, including the Khayr Abdullah Channel.

UNIKOM will also set up fixed posts in the zone to "detect any violations," and "to observe any hostile or potentially hostile actions," in the demilitarised zone, Dr. Hutter said.

Acting as "the arm of the Security Council," UNIKOM has so far set up a logistic base

in Kuwait and will discuss setting up another one on the Iraqi port of Um Qasr, Dr. Hutter said.

Dr. Hutter said that UNIKOM will not participate in any policing action in the area. "We are not authorised to take any security actions in the area," Dr. Hutter said. "It is presumed that governments will take the responsibility in maintaining law and order," he added.

UNIKOM delegates on Saturday and Sunday met with Kuwaiti officials to discuss the establishment of the demilitarised zone.

According to Dr. Hutter, the two sides also discussed monitoring of civilian activities in the Kuwaiti demilitarised zone. These activities include putting limitations on citizens, barring arms in those areas, and keeping UNIKOM informed on civilian, air, land or sea traffic. "We also discussed other needs such as setting up liaison, storage and communications facilities," Dr. Hutter said.

UNIKOM delegates are expected to meet soon with Iraqi officials from the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs.

The zone, which was based on the 1963 Iraqi-Kuwait border agreement, will only serve as a demilitarised zone composed of 300 unarmed military observers headed by General Gunther Greindl of Austria.

The mission will also include 680 infantry units, and 1,400 support staff, including transport units, communications units, supply and medical units. The mission will also have a number of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to help it monitor the zone.

In regard to the infantry units, brought in from other demilitarised zone in the region, mainly Syria, Lebanon and Cyprus, Dr. Hutter said that the units were going to be temporarily deployed. "The Security Council asked the secretary general to keep it informed and to report in four weeks' time on whether the infantry units are still needed," he said.

"We will not be an occupying force, but an observation mission," Dr. Hutter said. "We will report to the Security Council every six months," he added.

## Hammadi

(Continued from page 1)

ing an emergency, and should by all means be returned."

Dr. Hammadi, appointed last month to head a post-war cabinet, said Iraq was planning to introduce democratic reforms which would open the way for political pluralism and freedom of press.

Dr. Hammadi did not say when his government planned to implement the proposed reforms.

## Camps

(Continued from page 1)

like wheat, rice, cheese, milk and other basic necessities" (see page 2).

"The situation with regard to food and basic humanitarian needs in Iraq is currently critical and exceeds the resources available to the Iraqi government and to international humanitarian organisations," he said Tuesday in a letter to the Security Council's Sanctions Committee.

The committee planned to meet Friday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in Paris that if foreign troops are sent into Iraq, the plan would have to be approved by both Iraq and the Security Council.

"Otherwise, if they are countries which do not require the United Nations flag, that is completely different," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He said his envoys were in touch with Iraqi officials concerning the allied plan. "We are studying the situation with much attention so the sovereignty of Iraq can be respected," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

On Wednesday, the International Red Cross said Turkish policy is preventing emergency aid from reaching many Kurdish refugees. Officials of the League

of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, returning from a visit to the largest refugee site in Turkey at Iskikveren, said 175,000 Kurds there are living in inhuman, animal-like conditions and face a danger of epidemics.

They greeted with relief the U.S. plan.

"We welcome it. It is very positive," Foreign Ministry spokesman Murat Sancar said of the Bush proposal.

President Bush also said Wednesday he might allow Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to "escape" to another country if he gave up power in Baghdad.

Mr. Bush said he did not usually disagree with his wife, Barbara, who told reporters on Monday that she hoped President Saddam would be put on trial for "war crimes" and then hanged if found guilty.

However, the president said "the most important thing... is to get Saddam Hussein out of there." If offered a chance for a deal that would allow the Iraqi president "to live a happy life forever more in some third country, with all kinds of conditions never to have to go back brutalise his people again, I'd have to think about it," he said.

"I might be willing to say, so far as our pressing charges, we'd be willing to get him out," Bush said.

## U.S. troops

(Continued from page 1)

not want any more Iraqi refugees and seeks to have those already on its soil repatriated or sent to a third country as soon as possible.

"We are willing to help with some humanitarian aid, but we want to get rid of them," Mr. Shabaneh said of more than 40,000 displaced people in southern Iraq and 6,000 mostly Iraqi refugees in northern Kuwait.

He said Iraq has sent a letter to the United Nations pledging the

return of Kuwaiti dinar bank notes totalling \$600 million, and gold and silver commemorative coins valued at just over \$1 million. Iraq also has promised to give back 3,216 standard gold bars worth \$62 million at the current gold price of \$361 an ounce.

Iraq has agreed to a United Nations resolution making it liable to pay compensation for all human, property and environmental damage caused by its seven-month occupation of Kuwait. The emirate has estimated its losses at tens of billions of dollars.

President George Bush said meanwhile he hopes the rapid withdrawal of U.S. forces in the Gulf will allay Iranian fears about American designs on the region and may even lead to better U.S.-Iran relations.

Mr. Bush acknowledged at a news conference Tuesday that Iranian mistrust was part of the reason the U.S. government was unable to provide direct aid to nearly a million Kurdish refugees who have fled to Iran from Iraq.

Mr. Bush said he hoped that fear would be allayed — "and I think it will" — now that a large number of U.S. forces have returned to the United States, and are being rapidly removed.

## Baker

(Continued from page 1)

After that, his schedule is open-ended. This could mean Mr. Baker is prepared to stay in the region if he thinks he can build further momentum towards a peace conference.

"The schedule is open to change," said Richard Boucher, a State Department spokesman. He declined to say whether Mr. Baker might remain in the area for "shuttle diplomacy" among the various countries.

## Ambassador says Tokyo understands Kingdom's position

## Japan: Jordan's security, stability pivotal to region

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A firm conviction that Jordan's security and stability is pivotal for the entire Middle East region and appreciation for the Kingdom's policies towards regional and international issues are behind continued Japanese assistance to the Kingdom, according to the Japanese ambassador in Amman.

Tokyo also does not share the U.S. Administration's argument that Jordan "supported" Iraq during the Gulf crisis and the war that ensued since Japan understood the intricacies of the Jordanian position, ambassador Tadayuki Nonoyama said.

"It won't be right to describe Jordan as a firm supporter of Iraq," said the ambassador. "As far as we (Japan) are concerned, we appreciate Jordan's principled position which rejected Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and (the Kingdom's) adherence to the international sanctions against Iraq," he told the Jordan Times in an interview this week.

According to the ambassador, the only difference in approach between Tokyo and Amman vis-a-vis the Gulf conflict was that while Jordan apposed the military option to reverse Iraq's takeover of Kuwait, Japan went along with the American-led alliance which waged war to dislodge the Iraqi army from the emirate after a seven-month occupation.

"But that difference has no bearing on the strength of our bilateral relations which have been developed over the years," he said.

"We believe that the security and stability of Jordan is crucial to peace in the Middle East," he said. "It shares the longest confrontation line with Israel and has always followed a realistic, pragmatic and moderate approach to issues of the Middle East and other parts of the world."

"Japanese assistance to Jordan comes based on these factors as well as the excellent relations we have built since diplomatic relations were



Tadayuki Nonoyama

established 17 years ago," the ambassador added.

"Within the context of the Gulf war, Mr. Nonoyama said, Japan understood the Jordanian position very well, "perhaps even better than some of the Arab countries did."

"We realised that (the Gulf crisis) was a highly emotionalised issue in Jordan, and in this vein we saw the demonstrations and protests in the streets of Amman as an expression of such popular sentiments," Mr. Nonoyama said. "But these cannot be seen as any manifestation of a government position in support of Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait."

The ambassador, who signed an agreement to lend \$425 million to Jordan a few hours after U.S. President George Bush formalised the suspension of American aid to the Kingdom last week, underlined that Tokyo followed an independent policy as far as its relations with Amman were concerned.

Japan is optimistic that efforts to resolve the Palestinian problem in the post-war era in the region would be successful and is keenly following up the process and the Jordanian approach to the issue, he said.

The ambassador indicated that there was no change in Japan's call for an independent Palestine state and for a key Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) role in the peace process.

Mr. Nonoyama said Japan was also highly appreciative of Jordan's "positive influence" in shifting the PLO to a "moderate" course towards resolving the Palestinian problem and various peace initiatives that the Kingdom pursued over the years.

The ambassador said he was looking forward to further consolidation of Japanese-Jordanian relations in various fields, but he conceded that it would be some time before the Japanese private sector would invest in the Kingdom.

"I am afraid that there are misconception of the image of Jordan in a region of conflict, and Japanese businessmen are very cautious at this time," he said. At the same time, he added, the focus on Jordan as a key point for media coverage of the Gulf crisis has also contributed to increase Japanese awareness of the country.

This awareness, he said, could be translated into increased tourism into Jordan if intense efforts were exerted to pick up where the flow was left off immediately after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August.

About 8,000 Japanese visited Jordan during the first six months of 1990, and the figure could have gone up to record levels had it not been for the Gulf crisis, he said.

"We are hoping that Japanese interest in Jordan (as a tourism destination) could be revived and we are exerting efforts towards this end," he added.

The ambassador is also seeking "exchange of high-level visits" between Tokyo and Amman. He held out the prospect of a formal visit to Amman by the Japanese foreign minister, but said nothing had been finalised yet.

On the business level, Mr. Nonoyama noted that six large Japanese multinational firms had reestablished their presence in Jordan after having left the Kingdom at the height of the Gulf crisis.

All Japanese diplomats have also returned to Amman and Japanese technical experts and volunteers under secondment to Jordan are also expected back soon, he said.

## Switch to summer time expected to cut energy consumption

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday switched to summer time when clocks were advanced by 60 minutes to run three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

The change to summer time, adopted in Jordan for the sixth consecutive year, was ordered by the government in an official communiqué, issued on April 3, and is aimed at conserving energy, an objective the government has been trying to achieve through different means in view of the current prices of fuel used to generate electricity.

In Jordan, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources experts believe that by switching to summer time, this year the country could save as much as JD 500,000.

The Jordan News Agency Petra, quoted ministry officials as saying that a study they conducted between 1986 and 1990 showed that reduction in electric-

ity consumption saved fuel worth JD 327,000 each year and the total amount saved over the past five years was 44,000 tonnes of fuel worth JD 1.7 million.

According to statistics, Jordan imports about 22 million barrels of crude annually, and the energy-conservation methods are deemed necessary under the present circumstances especially as Jordan is no more getting crude oil from Iraq at reduced rates and is purchasing oil and products at international market rates from Yemen and Syria.

The switch to summer time came during the Eid Al Fitr feast, marking the end of the holy month of Ramadan. All government departments and public institutions remain closed until Saturday morning when they reopen at eight in the morning and close at two in the afternoon following the normal office hours procedure.

## 'Infiltrator'

(Continued from page 1)  
the evidence, the man who killed was not the man seen by a kibbutz member. We are almost sure there is at least another," said Major-General Dani Yatom, commander of the area.

"On the (man) we killed, we found several documents on his body indicating that he is from Hamas," Yatom told reporters.

Hamas, an Islamic fundamentalist movement, is one of two main groups leading the 40-month-old Palestinian uprising. The other is the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

An army statement said the dead man also had a copy of the Koran.

## Settlers

(Continued from page 1)

They confirmed the settlement was financed and approved by the government.

The Gush Emunim (Block of the Faithful) movement, which built Revava, plans a demonstration there Thursday to coincide with Mr. Baker's arrival and Israeli "independence day" celebration.

The army has banned the march, saying it does not have the manpower to ensure security. But the settlers plan to go ahead.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### King congratulates Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on the anniversary of the evacuation of the French forces from Syrian territory. The King wished the president continued health and happiness and the Syrian people further progress and prosperity.

#### King congratulates Zimbabwe

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on his country's national day. The King wished the president continued progress for his country.

#### Bridges to remain closed today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across the River Jordan will remain closed Thursday for all traffic, according to a statement by the Public Security Department (PSD). The statement, which gave no reason for the closure, said that the bridges would reopen Friday, April 19, but only 50 travellers would be allowed to cross on either bridge.

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## Time running out

IN HIS address to Congress after his triumph in the Gulf, President Bush spoke of the need for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace grounded in the U.N. Security Council's Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of exchanging territory for peace. The resulting compromise, said the president, "must provide for Israel's security and recognition, and at the same time for legitimate Palestinian political rights. Anything else would fall short of fairness and security."

The words were well chosen. If they had been spoken earlier, in response, for instance, to the PLO's offer of just such a compromise in November 1988, there would have been a different Middle East today. But they have been spoken now; and the burning question which both Arabs and Israelis are asking is: did Mr. Bush mean what he said? Among the Palestinians living under Israeli rule there is scepticism tinged with hope. For the Israelis, as one of them put it in *The Independent*, the president's comments, coming on the eve of the visit to Israel by Secretary of State James Baker, "...deepened the anxiety in government circles that the U.S. intends to show the same determination in resolving the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as it did in ending the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait."

Is this likely? On the face of it, given the past record of the United States in supporting Israel and protecting it when necessary against the decisions of the United Nations, the answer has to be no. (The U.S. exercised its veto in the Security Council 18 times in defence of Israel while Ronald Reagan was in the White House and four times during the first two years of George Bush's presidency.) On the other hand, the machinery for doing so is in place and available, in the shape of the very Security Council resolutions which President Bush singled out as the essential basis for any Arab-Israeli peace settlement. And Resolution 242, as everyone knows and has known ever since it was adopted unanimously by the Security Council more than 23 years ago, not only calls for an Israeli withdrawal and recognition of the sovereignty and political independence of all states in the region, but stresses as an underlying and inescapable principle "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in security."

Here, with all the authority of the international community behind it, is the recipe for that "fairness and security" of which George Bush spoke with such conviction to the assembled congressmen. Everyone can agree that it would be only fair for the Palestinians to be freed from Israeli domination and to have a homeland of their own. Everyone can see that the Israelis and their Arab neighbours — need to enjoy security. So what stands in the way of such a desirable conclusion?

The answer is that the way to peace is blocked by the government of Mr. Shamir in Israel, which has reiterated its absolute refusal to abide by the terms of Resolution 242 or even to engage in negotiations about a solution with the chosen representatives of the Palestinians.

Mr. Shamir, who is 75 years old, is not likely to change his ideas now. It would be helpful, to paraphrase what George Bush said in another context not long ago, if his fellow countrymen could hasten his retirement. For, as one of them, the author Amos Oz, recently remarked: "We don't have to love the Palestinians; we don't even have to like them. But we have to make peace with them."

This Mr. Shamir is not prepared to do. And time, from everyone's point of view, is running out — Middle East International.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Arabic daily described Western nations' show of concern about the fate of the Kurds as hypocritical, a false pretence of care for human life at a time when they themselves exercise and continue to condone barbaric actions. While the Americans seem to forget their long wars against the blacks; and while the French and the British pretend to forget about their own atrocities against the colonised people of the world in the 19th and 20th centuries, they continue to condone Zionist criminal actions against the Palestinian people, said the paper. These colonial powers pretend to care about hundreds of Kurdish trouble-makers who caused the exodus of their people from Iraq, but not one of them raises a voice of protest against the repression being exercised by their Zionist ally in Palestine, the paper continued. Indeed, these colonial nations are using the Kurds as a ploy to maintain their aggression on Iraq and tend to forget about the Iraqi people themselves who have been subjected to months of starvation and bombing raids and siege, the paper added. Each one of these colonial powers has left behind a trail of black history characterised by injustices and acts of aggression against other nations of the world, the paper noted. As these colonial powers rally to come to the aid of Kurds who betrayed their nation and joined the hostile powers to wreak havoc in the Arab country, they ignore the cries of women and children who continue to suffer at the hands of the Israelis in an occupied country, the paper said. The attitude of the Western powers, said the paper, does not only arouse indignation in the hearts of the Arab people but also total contempt and disgust at this manifestation of open hypocrisy.

A guest columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily bitterly criticises the local press in general and the columnists in the daily papers in particular for their continued, unjustified support for the Iraqi leadership without showing the least reservation. The Jordanian newspapers have been serving as the mouthpiece of the Iraqi leadership, and have denied people the right to express any slight criticism of these responsible for the great tragedy that befell the Arab Nation, Hani Saoudi says in his column.

"You can judge us in ten years and see in what age we will be at the end of this century"

## Iraqis determined to become a power of another kind

By Sana Attiyyeh

The writer, a Jordan Times reporter, has just returned from a three-week working visit to Iraq.

THERE ARE mixed feelings among the Iraqis concerning their future and the future of their country in the aftermath of the six-week Gulf war; but one widespread belief is that Iraq will one day become an economic power in the region... quicker when the economic sanctions are lifted.

U.N. Security Council Resolution 687, which sets the conditions for a permanent ceasefire in the Gulf, was strongly criticised by Iraqi newspapers and officials, and people felt that it was humiliating for their country: humiliating not so much because they would now be forced to destroy their heavy weapons, but because they are expected to pay reparations for war damages. In fact, they strongly believe that the allies should pay their country for war damages in Iraq after their basic infrastructure was destroyed by the aerial bombing, which left the country lacking electricity, clean running water and gasoline.

However, there was a sense of relief that now there would be a cut in military industrialisation, especially after Iraq had been through two wars in ten years.

"We are fed up with wars, we've had enough," is a statement often heard from the

appointed a new cabinet last month, he told his new ministers that they had six months "to prove their efficiency" in properly carrying out their duties in reconstruction, describing the aftermath of the war as "a new phase of reconstruction and rebuilding."

Prime Minister Sa'doun Hammadi, the first prime minister who is not the president in Iraq since the Ba'ath party took power in 1968, outlined the country's policy to the people in a televised speech, in which he vowed that the state would do its utmost to rebuild what the allies and the following civil strife destroyed.

The immediate effect of the destruction of the basic infrastructure of Iraq had left some Iraqis pessimistic about the reconstruction of the country, and they say that it would take many years before Iraq would return to the way it was before the aerial bombardment. Others, however, say that it would take no time for the country to get back on its feet, pending the lifting of the U.N.-imposed sanctions.

In a recent interview with CNN in Baghdad, Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz emphasised that if the sanctions were lifted, it would take Iraq a short period of time to recover the losses.

"If they immediately lift the sanctions and allow Iraq to function economically and financially as it normally was

before Aug. 2, Iraq can recover," Mr. Aziz said in the interview, which was also attended by the Jordan Times.

"We are a very hard-working people, we have our resources and we could use them and the human resources to recover the losses we suffered during the war," Mr. Aziz added.

Last month, there was already running water in many parts of Baghdad, and people were surprised that, in less than one month after the war, the state had managed to provide electricity to different areas of the city, although it remained rationed.

"We restored electricity and water and services in an incredibly short period of time. In other countries, maybe the population would have gone through famine and turned into beggars, which is not the situation in Baghdad," Mr. Aziz stressed.

Concerning the exceptionally clean streets of Baghdad, the deputy prime minister compared the cleanliness of the Iraqi capital to other Arab capitals, saying that soon after the bombardment of Baghdad, it still remained cleaner than others.

"After all the destruction that happened in the country and in this capital, Baghdad is more clean than Cairo. And if you ask the Egyptian authorities why their capital is in a mess, they say 'we went

through a war in 1967 and 1973 and lost a lot,' while that city was not even attacked," Mr. Aziz stated. He added simply that although "every part of this capital was bombed by the Americans, you now see that Baghdad is cleaner than Cairo and Damascus."

"Reconstruction is underway and government officials and employees are working around the clock," a senior Iraqi official told the Jordan Times after the government forces quelled the rebellion in the south and north of the country.

Officials have also been talking about the need to cut down the number of troops in the army. Iraqi conscripts must serve two full years, and then they are on reserve for the next fourteen years.

"There is talk about just having a strong professional army, similar to the Republican Guards, and relieving the conscript reservists," an official said.

Another official said that the troops would now be working in the agricultural sector and in the fields to work towards agricultural development.

There is a sense of official confidence that Iraq would quickly recover its material losses, and there appears to be a strong determination towards progress, according to an Iraqi analyst.

"Once the sanctions are

lifted and Iraq can start exporting its oil, income would start flowing in, the immediate problems would be solved in no time," the analyst said. He referred to Iraq's quick infrastructural development during the past ten years, saying that the country had been able to create a modern state in a short period of time when much of the resources were also pouring into military development.

The analyst, like many Iraqis, believes that Iraq would be excused from paying large amounts for reparations for war damages, and somehow be relieved of that responsibility.

"When the money starts going into productive and progressive industry, expect an economic boom," he said, adding that Prime Minister Hammadi's vow of more freedom and rights to the private sector would escalate the economic development.

When Mr. Aziz was asked if Iraq had been sent back 50 years from the war destruction, he referred to the state in Germany soon after the end of World War II, saying it was "completely destroyed and sent back 300 years."

"But now Germany is better off than the victors, because the German people survived," Mr. Aziz said. "And in this conflict, the Iraqi people survived. You can judge us after ten years and see in what age we will be at the end of this century."

## After the 'iron lady', Britain ponders Major

By Anne Senior  
Reuters

LONDON — In his four months as British prime minister, John Major has achieved one thing the formidable "iron lady," Margaret Thatcher, failed to do in 11 years. He won the personal affection of the British public as a caring, listening politician and during the Gulf war was acclaimed in opinion surveys as the most popular leader since Winston Churchill. But doubts are already setting in. Critics are asking: "Is this nice man really up to the job of governing Britain?"

Major faces an outbreak of nostalgia for the tough style of his predecessor Thatcher after attention shifted from his cool handling of Britain's role in the Gulf war to his more tentative approach to fostering domestic problems and the recession. The very qualities which made Major so attractive an alternative to Thatcher — his affable nature and willingness to seek a consensus — are now being exploited as weakness by his political opponents.

The opposition Labour Party has mounted a campaign of char-

acter attacks portraying Major as an indecisive intellectual lightweight who is unfit for such high office.

Gordon Brown, Labour's sharp-tongued trade and industry spokesman, called him a "man of straw."

Major, at 48 the youngest prime minister for nearly a century, stepped into the post last November when the ruling Conservative Party rose up against Thatcher, fearing she was alienating the country with her iron-willed rule.

Commentators say the task Major inherited would stretch any politician to the limit, but he must cure his image problems if he is to be sure of staying in office after the next election.

Major has up to 16 months to get his act together before he is forced to call an election, although many believe he will try to hold the poll before that, possibly as early as June.

To handle his party's campaign he has brought in the Saatchi and Saatchi Advertising Company which helped Thatcher win three consecutive terms in office.

But Major has resisted suggestions that marketing experts should work on him directly to



John Major

spruce up his rather bland image as a grey man in a grey suit.

"There is no future in being halfway to Mrs. Thatcher," said Patrick Dunleavy, professor of government at the London School of Economics. "He needs to toughen up as a person but soften out in terms of policy — it's a very hard proposition."

Major is tipped for distinction if he rides out the problems of redirecting his party.

"If you compare Major with previous Tory (conservative) leaders he's very similar to Stanley Baldwin, who was one of the

most successful conservative premiers," Dunleavy said.

Baldwin, who also presented himself as a modest, unsophisticated man, served three terms as prime minister earlier this century and won a reputation for political acumen.

To back its charges of ineptitude, Labour points to political stumbling by Major over sensitive issues such as education and the widely-hated poll tax, brought in by Thatcher's government to fund local services.

In a television interview, Major dismissed academic qualifications

as insignificant at a time when his party is trying to introduce a controversial new scheme to submit young children to national aptitude tests.

Major, who left school at 16 but got a degree by correspondence course, embarrassed his supporters by saying in an interview he couldn't remember how many passes he had gained at "O-level" — the basic school qualification for 16-year-olds.

Latest opinion polls show the early rush of support for Major, which peaked during the Gulf war, has been eroded by new scepticism about his policies and his party has lost the clear lead it had opened up over Labour.

Major kept the lid on Conservative Party dissent during the war. But his decision to scrap the poll tax, the flagship reform of Thatcher's last term, and opt for prolonged consultation on how to replace it had some right-wingers hankering after the certainties of Thatcher rule.

Thatcher may never have been loved by the people, even at the height of her political fortunes, but was always respected by a nation which traditionally admires strong stewardship such as Churchill displayed in World

War II. "With Margaret Thatcher as party leader there was never any doubt in which direction the Conservatives were headed... with John Major in charge we are not so sure," said young Conservatives' Chairman Murdo Fraser in a recent speech.

The fact that Major appeared to be stung into action about the plight of Kurdish refugees fleeing Iraq after Thatcher spoke up on the issue has also invited unfavourable comparisons.

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## UEFA expected to welcome Liverpool back to Europe

LONDON (R) — The nightmare of the Heysel Stadium tragedy is likely to be laid to rest for Liverpool this week after a six-year exile from European club soccer.

"I strongly believe Liverpool's isolation will be ended and they will be pardoned," European Football Union (UEFA) President Lennart Johansson said in an interview in Zurich last month.

The return of Liverpool, the northern club who have dominated English soccer for the past 20 years, will be the most anxiously awaited item on the agenda at the UEFA Executive Committee meeting which begins in a London hotel Thursday.

The official announcement is not likely until Friday morning due to the number of other items to be discussed.

"I wouldn't think the actual

decision will take more than five minutes," said English Football Association (F.A.) Chairman Bert Millichip. "I think people's minds are already made up."

"I am reasonably confident they will return."

English clubs were banned from Europe in 1985 after 39 fans died in rioting in the Brussels stadium just before the European Cup final between Juventus of Italy and holders Liverpool.

The ban on English clubs was lifted last year but Liverpool's exile was set to continue for another three seasons.

Johansson now feels Liverpool have suffered enough.

"We must remember that Liverpool did not try to defend themselves, fully accepted their punishment, have done the utmost to help and that we have not received any reports of trou-

ble since," he said in a recent British newspaper interview.

If they are readmitted, Liverpool would be likely to represent England in the UEFA Cup next season since they are now second in the first division, five points adrift of Arsenal.

The UEFA committee will also discuss modifications to the European Cup, a new agreement with the European Community governing the freedom of movement of players, and the status of former East German clubs.

The most controversial issue concerns the European Cup, the continent's top club competition, which would adopt a new league format from the quarter-final stages from next season.

UEFA's Club Competition Committee has already agreed to changes on a trial basis but some clubs are opposed to the move

even though it would bring in more money from television.

Uli Hoeness, manager of German champions Bayern Munich, protested last week that the format would wreck the competition by robbing it of the excitement found in knockout games.

But Millichip said the F.A. was generally in favour of a change in the format which should prevent Europe's leading clubs "from making an early exit and devaluing the final."

The agreement on players is expected to allow every professional club in the European Community from the start of next year to use three foreign players plus two non-nationals who have lived at least five years in the country.

At present, European Community countries have a variety of restrictions governing non-nationals.

## French Open warmup draws popular names

ROME (AP) — The Italian Open has lined up its strongest field in decades, drawing some perennial favorites as well as some top names who have snubbed the clay-court tournament in recent years.

In announcing the entries Saturday, organizers said they will wait until the last minute to name wild-card entries in hopes of snaring the last few holdouts.

The \$500,000-women's open will be played at the Foro Italico on May 6-12, followed by the men's \$1.2-million tournament May 13-19.

The Italian Open is considered an ideal warmup for the French Open, a Grand Slam clay event, since both are played on slow red clay.

Monica Seles, the world's top-ranked woman player, will be back to defend her title. Other top women's seeds include Mari-

na Navratilova, Gabriela Sabatini, Mary Joe Fernandez and Jennifer Capriati.

The men's field is headed by Boris Becker and includes Ivan Lendl, Frenchman Guy Forget, U.S. Open Champion Pete Sampras, Goran Ivanisevic, Brad Gilbert and Jim Courier.

Becker, no. 2 in the ATP Tour rankings, played singles here in some years.

Steffi Graf, overtaken as no. 1 by Seles, has passed up this tournament since her victory in 1987 to play in a May tournament in her native Germany.

They were also hoping for late-hour acceptances by Stefan Edberg, top ranked men's player, Andre Agassi and five-time Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg, who will be attempting a comeback at Monte Carlo later this month.

## Barcelona 5 points clear at the top

MADRID (R) — A late penalty gave Spanish first division leaders Barcelona victory at lowly Castellon and an important boost towards their first league title since 1985.

Atletico Madrid managed only at 1-1 draw at Seville, which leaves them five points adrift of the leaders with eight matches left.

Playing without five regulars, Barcelona struggled in the first half against a tight Castellon defence and had only one clear chance when Castellon goalkeeper Emilio Iserte saved an almost certain goal by striker Julio Salinas.

In the second half Barcelona gradually wore down a tiring Castellon and were awarded a penalty in the 79th minute when Jose Ibañez brought down Danish

striker Michael Laudrup. Dutch defender Ronald Koeman made no mistake from the spot.

Barcelona were without Kristo Stochkov, Jose Vátero, Aitor Beguiristain, Y Jose Alexsanko, all injured, and Nando Munoz was under suspension.

The Catalans' only rivals for the championship, Atletico Madrid, virtually said goodbye to their hopes after drawing with an inspired Seville Saturday.

Playing without suspended midfielder Bernd Schuster, the Madrid team extended their unbeaten run to 18 matches but were unable to create many goal opportunities.

Seville went ahead after 47 minutes when Austrian striker Anton Polster centred for Ramon Vazquez to steer the ball past

keeper Abel Resinas.

Atletico came back in the second half, especially after Juan Sabas replaced Toni Munoz, and it was Sabas who laid on a 71st minute pass for Austrian striker Gerhard Rodax to equalise.

In a tense duel, in which Seville were hoping for a good result to help secure a place in the UEFA Cup, referee Gonzalo Paredero showed seven yellow cards to Atletico Madrid, and sent off libero Juanito Rodriguez and Sabas.

One yellow card was for Yugoslav coach Tomislav Ivic, after he protested over Juanito's expulsion. Ivic had some compensation in that he broke the existing record for longevity of the eight Atletico coaches so far appointed by Chairman Jesus Gil in four seasons.

## Italian soccer clubs roam Europe with chequebooks ready

ROME (R) — It is that time of year again when Italy's immensely wealthy soccer clubs flaunt their chequebooks and declare open season on the world's top players.

The Italians are stalking likely talent with offers so huge that few foreign clubs can afford to refuse. England's Tottenham could have most of their financial troubles resolved at a stroke if they accepted the record \$15 million being offered for international midfielder Paul Gascoigne by Lazio, a relatively low-key Roman club.

Fiorentina, meanwhile, who cried all the way to the bank when they sold star player Roberto Baggio to Juventus for \$13 million last year, plan to spend lavishly on Yugoslav goalscoring sensation Darko Pancev.

Under Italian Football Federation rules, clubs have been able to make offers for foreign players since April 1, and must sign contracts either between July 1 and Aug. 9 or from Nov. 4-13.

But why do the clubs that boast six of Germany's world cup-winning side, the Netherlands, Brazil and Argentina internationals have so much more money than their counterparts elsewhere in Western Europe?

Part of the answer is potentially clear every Sunday afternoon during the soccer season at the huge stadiums — fanatical supporters, big gates and staggeringly high turnstile prices.

Anyone without a season ticket who wanted a reasonable seat to see Sampdoria play Cagliari would have had to pay 100,000 (\$80), and prices go up for big games or local derbies.

A relatively paltry 33,000 turned out for Sampdoria's match against relegation candidates Cagliari, but the 82,000 capacity San Siro home of AC Milan and

Internazionale regularly packs in near-capacity crowds.

Last season over a million people paid to watch AC Milan while 990,000 saw Napoli and 852,000 watched Inter. Juventus were a distant fourth on 503,000.

Gate money alone last season totalled around 500 billion lire (\$400 million).

"There's no doubt that the enormous public interest is at the root of it all," said the finance magazine Mondo Economico.

But clubs enjoy other financial advantages, including a rake-off from the football pools, Italy's most popular betting activity.

Finance Ministry figures show some two trillion lire (\$1.6 billion) was wagered on the "Totocalcio" pools in 1988, with 20

billion (\$16 million) going to the clubs.

To that add the contributions from sponsors and 108 billion lire (\$86 million) from television.

Several clubs have also done well from fan magazines and merchandising. Forza Milan magazine is a notable success.

Last but not least, the big names are backed by big money.

Owners like Sampdoria's Paolo Mantovani, who made his money in oil, Napoli's Corrado Ferlaino, who made his fortune in the construction industry and Milan's media magnate Silvio Berlusconi have deep pockets, are not afraid to spend lavishly and are closely involved in the running of their clubs.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY APRIL 19, 1991

Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** All kinds of unexpected conditions surface today and you may find new inspiration from practical outlets that will provide you with the opportunity to wind up matters from the past that have been pending.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You may get into all those public or personal obligations such as insurance, taxes, bills payable or receivable.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) You are able to get into touch with important attachments now and to let them know that you are the one who thinks in big terms about helping him/her.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) There are some highly valuable works for you to do that requires you diligently attend to such and do not go off on some pleasure tangent.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) You are one of those fortunate persons who has very good aspects in almost anything that you wish to do so early decide you path.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Take a good look at your house now and see what you can do to improve its appearance as well as the operative skill you use there and add touches of harmony.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Make headway now by getting together early with your usual companions and discuss and thrash out ways you can have more efficiency in routine matters.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY APRIL 18, 1991

Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** With Uranus and Neptune going retrograde today you will start to fuss again about some old financial problem that is still perplexing you. Utilize your time to greater advantage.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) See that every single detail is done just right requiring your attention and then get off to the professional business sales that you need.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Your day to make your surroundings much more attractive by getting appliances, accessories that either have charm or utilitarian effectiveness.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) This is the time to make sure you have all kinds of outside activity that can bring you the things that you want the most from others.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Trying to decide between getting rid of annoying tasks and on the other hand getting out for the details requiring attention is best handled wisely.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Friends and financial problems seem to be a conflict of interest so don't try to get the two together or you get thoroughly confused today.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) A highly placed official is carefully watching what you do of a financial nature and though your mind is filled with ideas, use common sense.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Your own activities now can be derided by refusing to let go of those secret worries that have been holding you back so be alert to problems.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Whatever you like to do the most requires far more study than you have had the time to put thereon so use every spare moment to study up today.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) This is the time for you to get off with some interesting social contacts whenever possible and to add to your circle of contacts.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) There are some outside matters requiring your attention that requires all your worldly know-how and abilities to put in motion but lose no time and get them done now.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Now you can go after those new ambitions that have come to your attention and which you would like to have in your life and that can add to your growth.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) A show of affection for those you like the most can bring you untold benefits over a period of time so start that operation almost immediately.

**Today's child:** If your child were born today she or he will need to learn manners and consideration for others or you will have a holy terror on your hands. Early discipline is a must and early training can make for a great success in life through consistent and vigorous actions and an ability to handle all problems in an integral manner.

**"The stars impel, they do not compel, what you make of your life is largely up to you."**

## IOC chief gives blessing to S. Africa's participation in Tokyo championships

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Olympics boss Juan Antonio Samaranch gave his blessing Wednesday to South Africa's possible participation in the World Athletics Championships in Tokyo in August.

There has been speculation that Olympic leaders were taken to be the first to welcome South Africa to the international sporting arena at next year's Barcelona games.

But Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), told a news conference: "The IOC would be very happy to see South Africa in Tokyo in August."

However, the republic's return to the Olympics, from which it was expelled in 1970, and the lifting of an international athletics suspension imposed in 1976, depend on the removal of remaining apartheid laws.

President F.W. de Klerk has promised that the statute books will be cleaned up by the end of

June. At the same time South African sports leaders are working towards a unified national sports structure to meet the IOC's conditions for a return to the Olympic movement.

The conditions were imposed at the end of an IOC mission to South Africa in March and a fact-finding delegation from the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) is to make a similar visit on April 27-29.

South Africa's possible participation in the world championships will be considered at the IAAF council meeting in Tokyo next month.

Any decision would have to be ratified by the full IAAF congress to be held in Tokyo just before the start of the championships. By then it is hoped that De Klerk will have fulfilled his promise to dismantle apartheid and that all the other IOC conditions will have been met.

However, until these steps are

accomplished, the international moratorium on sporting contacts with South Africa will remain in force. Samaranch said at the end of a four-day meeting of the IOC executive board.

Speaking of South Africa's possible participation in Tokyo, IAAF President Primo Nebiolo told the news conference: "We think we can make a contribution to the Olympic movement if we can help young athletes from South Africa to meet athletes from the rest of the world."

Looking further ahead, Samaranch said the IOC would be happy to see the Olympics eventually held in South Africa.

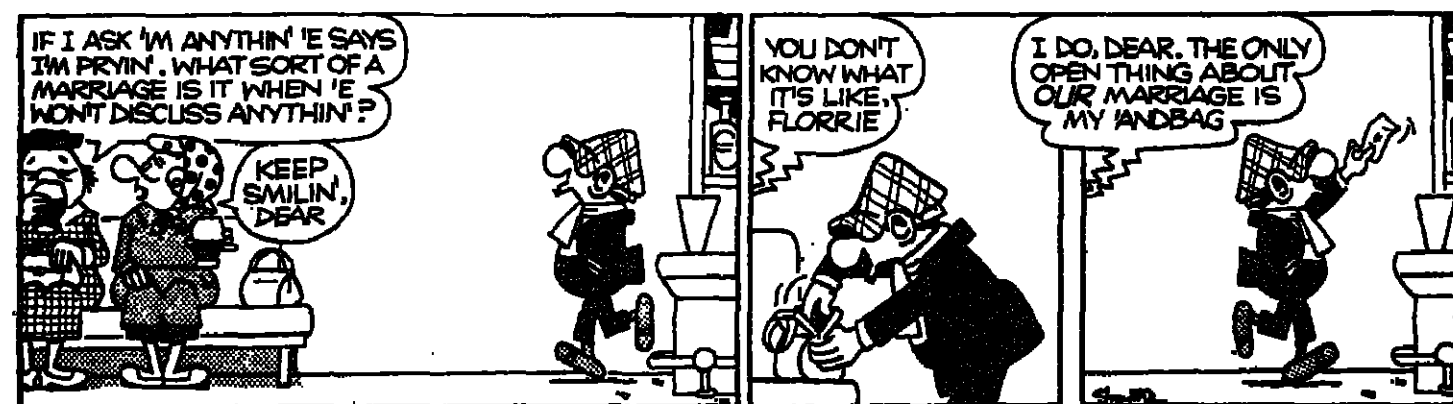
The games, recognised throughout the world by their five-ring symbol, have never been held in Africa and Samaranch said: "One ring is still missing, the black ring."

South African sports leaders have already expressed a strong interest in bidding for the 2004 Olympics.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff



## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMAR HIRSCH  
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East-West vulnerable. North deals.

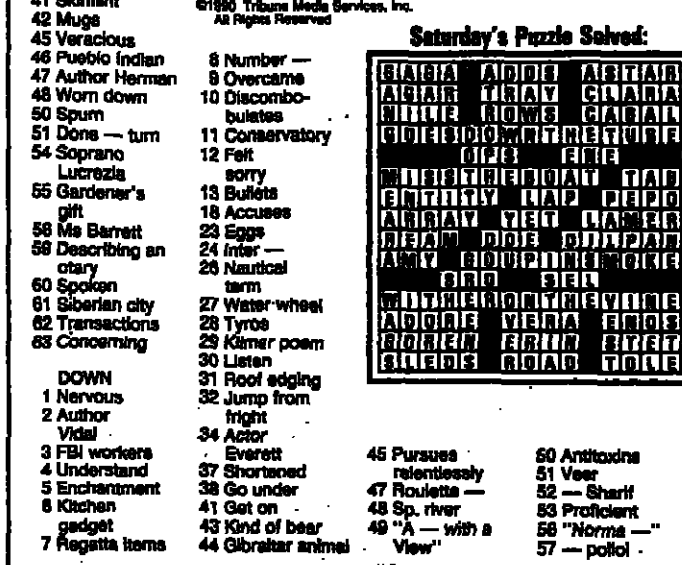
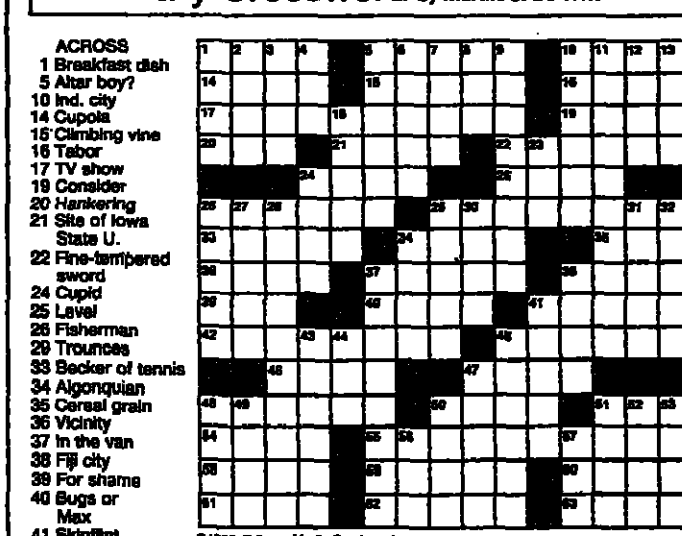
NORTH		EAST	
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♦ 10 9	♦ 10 9	♦ 10 9	♦ 10 9
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The bidding:  
North: 2♣, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

Opening lead: King of ♠. It would seem axiomatic that you would want the best team to win such an important event as a world championship. At the recent World Olympiad in Geneva, Switzerland, the winners were a German team which, but for a technicality, would have been knocked out in the semifinal round by Canada!

In one room, the Germans played in six games with the East-West cards, losing a club trick and scoring 1,430. In the other, a convoluted

## THE Daily Crossword





## Gorbachev makes bluntest public appeal for aid in Tokyo speech

TOKYO (AP) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev made his bluntest public appeal yet for foreign aid when he told Japan's parliament Wednesday he needs the help of advanced countries to prevent his nation from falling apart.

Gorbachev, the first Soviet leader to visit Japan, also vowed his nation will never attack Japan but said he should not be held responsible for the actions of previous generations — a veiled reference to the Soviet Union's seizure of four islands off northern Japan in the closing days of World War II.

Japan demands the return of the four islands before it is prepared to provide the Soviets with the massive infusion of aid and investment the crumbling Soviet economy needs. The two nations have no peace treaty ending the war.

The islands, just a few kilometres off northern Japan, are one of the prime issues on the agenda of the four-day summit, which began Tuesday. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu held a third session Wednesday, then added an extra meeting to continue talks on the territorial dispute. However, there was no sign of imminent breakthrough.

Gorbachev also said in his speech that further military reductions are being made in the Soviet Far East. He proposed a regional security conference between the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev has made stark statements before about the disastrous condition of his country, but he has never been so forceful in asking for foreign aid.

"If we don't halt the disintegration of the state — of the economy, the law, and relations between republics — (then) the country could fall into the chaos that gives birth to dictatorship," Gorbachev said in his speech before the Diet, or parliament.

"Despair and hopelessness are a serious threat to the progress of civilisation. Therefore, advanced countries help themselves by helping others," he added.

Gorbachev was given standing ovations at the beginning and end of the 45-minute afternoon speech, which was interrupted seven times by applause.

After the last of the three originally scheduled summit meetings ended Wednesday evening, the Foreign Ministry announced the leaders would meet once more Thursday for further discussions about the islands.

Both sides agreed not to disclose any details of the two-hour meeting, in which each leader was accompanied by only one aide and one interpreter.

Soviet spokesman Vitaly Ignatenko described the talks as "a profound and serious exchange and at times it was sharp." The public Japan Broadcasting Corp. reported that no new proposals were made by either side.

Gorbachev faces opposition at home to any territorial concessions, and his rival, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, has warned that no deal can be made on the Kuril Islands without the Russian Republic's approval.



Mikhail Gorbachev

sions, and his rival, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, has warned that no deal can be made on the Kuril Islands without the Russian Republic's approval.

But without concessions, Gorbachev's appeals Wednesday to Japanese businessmen to invest in his country appeared unlikely to bear much fruit.

"Our Far East and Siberia have resources, but they lack the infrastructure to develop them," Gorbachev told hundreds of Japan's business leaders at a luncheon meeting. "I appeal to Japanese companies to consider helping develop the region."

Afterward, however, many of the Japanese reacted coolly to investing in his country's unstable, backward economy.

Gorbachev himself acknowledged that the economic "situation in the country can be described as difficult and even dramatic. ... There is a possibility of a civil showdown if this policy line (perestroika) is abandoned."

He also promoted regional security.

The Soviet leader said he is cutting 200,000 troops in the eastern part of the country, including 12 ground divisions in the Far East, far more than was estimated in the U.S. Defense Department's 1990 report on Soviet military power.

Gorbachev said 11 air units are being disbanded and 16 naval ships will be decommissioned, including seven submarines. He added that naval reductions will move faster if they are reciprocated — apparently referring to U.S. and Japanese forces.

Although Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gerasimov said the arms control proposals were all new, Tomohisa Sakanaka, a defence expert at Aoyama Gakuin University, said: "I don't think it contains any new ideas."

In his speech to business leaders, Gorbachev had called for investment in a number of specific projects, including a long-stalled oil field at Sakhalin Island valued at more than \$2.5 billion. He also appealed for Japanese aid in developing Soviet Far Eastern ports, airports, railroads, highways and communications.

On Tuesday, an invitation from Gorbachev for Kaifu to visit Moscow was immediately accepted.

Violent clashes erupted at Hanyang University as about 2,000 protesters threw petrol bombs and stones in a bid to repel the raid.

"We oppose Gorbachev's visit, which will perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula," the students shouted.

Backed by several black vans spewing dense clouds of tear gas, nearly 2,000 riot police battled student radicals at various sites of the campus in the south-east of the capital, witnesses said.

Some protesters fled to campus buildings. No serious injuries were reported.

The raid started shortly after the students burned an effigy of President Roh Tae-woo, accusing him of engaging in "beggars' diplomacy" to obtain Soviet support for his plan to pursue South Korean membership of the United Nations.

Gorbachev, currently in Japan, is to stop at the honeymoon island of Cheju Friday for brief talks with Roh.

The talks are expected to focus on Seoul's bid to enter the United Nations and security cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region.

South Korea has announced it would apply for U.N. membership this summer, whether North Korea on the other side of the divided peninsula applies for separate membership or not.

Since North Korea began a boycott early this year of high-level political talks with South Korea, the South has stepped up diplomatic efforts to win international support for its membership bid.

The Peking Higher People's Court ruled that evidence amassed by the state proved Wang had committed counter-revolutionary crimes, and his four-year sentence was justified by the seriousness of the offences, according to an intellectual who was briefed on the proceedings.

Wang Zhixin, whose name also appeared on the Public Security Bureau's list of movement "ring leaders," has been charged with counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation, according to his associates.

Despite a nationwide hunt for dissident leaders after the army assault on Peking Wang Zhixin evaded capture for nearly a year with the help of friends and sympathisers.

He and a handful of other student leaders are being held at Qincheng, a maximum security prison near Peking for political detainees.

During the campaign for democracy in 1989, Wang Zhixin was the secretary general of the "Union, Autonomous Students' Union, the unauthorised group that orchestrated mass protests until it was suppressed in the army crackdown.

Wang, a 24-year-old student at the University of Politics and Law, had called for strengthened constitutional guarantees for freedom of speech, association and press.

Li Minqi, who spoke out at an anti-government rally at Peking university on June 3, 1990, will be tried on charges of propagating and inciting counter-revolution, university sources said.

Li called for "returning the factories and the farms to the workers and peasants" at last June's campus protest, held to commemorate fellow students killed by troops a year earlier.

"The incident angered Communist Party leaders, who labelled the non-violent protest a political riot and ordered its organisers to be turned over to the authorities," said a party member at the school.

Li was arrested shortly after the demonstration.

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The Bridge On The River Kwai in 1957 was Lean's first great success. The film won seven Academy Awards, including Best Director.

Lawrence of Arabia, in 1962, won seven Oscars, including Best Director, and made O'Toole a film star. But Lean disavowed the final version, and it was only in 1989 that Lean's own version, 20 minutes longer, appeared in theatres.

"I wouldn't be here today if it weren't for Lawrence Of Arabia," Omar Sharif once said. "If it hadn't been me I'd still be in Cairo doing Egyptian films."

Lawrence was Lean's favourite of his own films, but his greatest commercial success came three years later with Dr. Zhivago, based on Boris Pasternak's novel. The film won three Oscars and a best-director nomination for Lean.

Lean is survived by his wife, Sandra Cooke, whom he married in December, and a son by a previous marriage.

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## Taiwan opposition demands democratic reform

TAIPEI (R) — Shouting slogans and waving banners demanding democratic reform, about 10,000 people marched through central Taipei Wednesday in a show of strength by Taiwan's main opposition party.

"Down with the old thieves" protesters screamed, calling for the resignation of elderly deputies of the ruling Nationalist Party, who are holding a National Assembly session to approve the first major constitutional reforms in 40 years.

After marching about three kilometres through shuttered streets, the demonstrators confronted barbed-wire barricades and hundreds of riot police blocking the way to the square in which opposition leaders planned to make speeches.

But three hours into the demonstration, the mood remained peaceful and there was no sign of the widespread rioting that many of the island's 20 million people had feared.

A group of about 150 university students scuffled briefly with police at one of the barricades earlier in the day, and there were isolated incidents of stone-throwing by protesters.

Authorities, declaring the protest illegal, threw a cordon of thousands of policemen around several blocks in the city centre. ON Tuesday evening, President Lee Teng-hui made a rare speech to the nation to appeal for calm.

In a statement released Wednesday, he urged opposition leaders to negotiate with his party and condemned them for "turning their backs on democracy" by holding the protest.

Deputies of the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) walked out of the National Assembly Monday, saying street protests were the only way to press for reform.

The Nationalist Party says the constitutional revisions before the assembly will pave the way towards a new era of democracy in Taiwan, which began political liberalisation by ending martial law in 1987.

But the DPP, which was legalised in 1989 and is heavily outnumbered in parliament, says the Nationalists merely aim to protect their power by including undemocratic revisions.

Wednesday's march was led by the party's top officials and dissidents, including Shih Ming-Tei who was released from prison last May.

In a breakthrough that could spell out new hope for this divided island, he has also given the talks another dimension with the agreed involvement of the Dublin government.

The process will now begin on April 30 with meetings between Brooke and each of the main constitutional parties in Northern Ireland, Sinn Féin, political wing of the IRA, has been excluded from the talks because it refuses to renounce violence.

Several attempts have been made in the past 16 years to return Northern Ireland to some form of devolved local government shared by often implacable foes. But each initiative has foundered on mutual mistrust.

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## ANC condemns reprieve for S. African race killer

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The African National Congress (ANC) Wednesday condemned President F.W. de Klerk's decision to commute the death sentence of "white wolf" Barend Strydom, who killed eight blacks in cold blood.

Strydom and ANC military wing bomber Robert McBride were among 17 people reprieved from death row Tuesday and given prison sentences ranging from 20 years to life.

"This decision appears to equate Strydom and McBride, as though their deeds were equal. That is outrageous," said ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus.

Strydom's attacks were pure racial atrocities. He walked down the street shooting people because they were black and because of his racial attitude.

"Robert McBride is an ANC soldier, a member of Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), acting in the context of a military campaign. He is in every respect a political prisoner," Marcus said.

Strydom was sentenced to hang for shooting seven blacks at random in a Pretoria main street in 1988 and for the murder of another woman "as practice."

He said he was part of a shadowy guerrilla group called the White Wolves, who opposed the government's gradual dismantling of apartheid.

McBride was convicted of placing a car bomb that killed three women and injured at least 60 people in a crowded beachfront bar in Durban in 1986.

Strydom's family welcomed his reprieve. His wife Karin said the decision was a first step to his release.

McBride's wife, Paula, said she expected him to be freed soon under an agreement between the

## Landmark N. Ireland talks to begin April 30

BELFAST (R) — Britain's Northern Ireland Minister Peter Brooke is to launch landmark talks on the future of the province on April 30, the government announced Wednesday.

After 14 months of painstaking diplomacy, Brooke has finally won the agreement of the Protestant unionist majority and the nationalist minority in Northern Ireland to negotiate power-sharing.

Northern Ireland, where almost 3,000 people have died since 1969 in the Irish Republican Army fight to oust Britain from the province, has been ruled directly from London for the past 16 years.

In a breakthrough that could

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## Column

### Father cripples baby daughter to try for son

PEKING (R) — A father in Shanghai forced a highly corrosive liquid down his 52-day-old daughter's throat, crippling her, so he could evade China's strict birth control laws to try to have a son, a Shanghai newspaper reported. The father believed that if his first born were crippled, he could be exempted from the world's most populated country's strict rule of one child per family, the Xinmin Evening Paper said. The baby's mouth, throat and oesophagus were badly damaged and she has trouble opening her scarred mouth and swallowing. The baby's mother went to the police only recently to report the incident, which occurred more than a year ago, after her relationship with her husband deteriorated. The man has been indicted.

### Smile, you're on computer

SYDNEY (R) — Joy, fear, disgust, anger, sadness — all trigger different facial expressions. Now Australian scientists say they can pinpoint a person's emotions by plotting these changes onto a computer grid, a discovery that may help medical research. Translating facial movements of a smile or grimace onto a mathematical computer grid of the human face, University of Adelaide scientists found that people react in remarkably similar ways when experiencing similar feelings. "The computer conclusively clustered and pinpointed the facial expression which is generally accepted as being one of happiness, and it classed another group as being devoid of happiness," said researcher Mary Katsikitis in April's edition of the South Australian government technology newsletter Genesis. The university's scientists identified 12 key areas of the face which give clues about a subject's emotional state. "You can imagine how advantageous this can be when dealing with people who for some reason cannot express how they feel," she said. "Infants or young children who cannot verbalise or even with people suffering Parkinson's disease," Katsikitis said an initial study on people with Parkinson's disease found sufferers did not open their mouths as wide to smile as non-sufferers.

### China needs 740,000 tonnes of grain

PEKING (R) Feeding 1.1 billion people is a mammoth task requiring 740,000 tonnes of grain, 47,000 tonnes of pork and 36,000 tonnes of liquor and wine every day, China's official People's Daily reported Sunday. The world's most populous nation uses 36 million metres of cloth and 600,000 tonnes of coal a day, not to mention 17,000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 16,000 tonnes of sugar and 18,700 tonnes of eggs. The country also prints 50 million newspapers daily.

### Everest conqueror suffers high altitude sickness

KATMANDU (AP) — Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Mt. Everest, says heights bother him more as he gets older. At 71, he had to be flown off a mountain last week after suffering high altitude sickness. "I find it more difficult to acclimatise to high altitude. But that does not stop me from going back. Only I think I will have to be more careful," Hillary said Saturday, upon his return to his Katmandu office. Now retired as mountain climber, adventurer and diplomat, Hillary runs the Himalayan Trust, an organisation he founded in 1961 to help the Sherpas. He returns each year to the villages at the foot of the world's highest mountain, which he and Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay were the first to conquer in 1953. Mount Everest is 8,848 metres (29,028 feet) high. Hillary cut short a visit to the Sherpa village of Kunde when high altitude sickness refused to go away. He was in the village with friends from Canada, New Zealand and the United States to rebuild a water tank for the Kunde Hospital and replace a roof on a monastery. "I had a slight dose of high altitude sickness up at Kunde at an altitude of 13,000 feet (3,963 metres). So I came out one day early because there was no change in the sickness," he said. "I had been feeling off-colour three days before that. I had a little difficulty in breathing, certain physical discomfort and it was quite a long night before the next day when I was able to fly out," he said.

## Raisa Gorbachev charms Tokyo crowd

TOKYO (R) — Soviet first lady Raisa Gorbachev stepped up her mission to charm the Japanese people Wednesday, visiting them at work in a fish market and then going to see an "average house."

Her first stop was Tsukiji, Japan's biggest fish market, where she was cheered by weather-beaten fishermen in high rubber boots.

In navy blue skirt and black knitted top, Mrs. Gorbachev walked among mounds of freshly cut tuna and boxes of shrimp, crab and flounder, picking up fish and shaking hands with workers.

"I heard she was one of the elite but she came across as a very normal kind of person," said one fishmonger. Other workers said they were impressed by the enthusiasm with which she asked questions.

"What time do you start work in the morning?" she asked Miyoshi Sudo, 42.

"Three o'clock," he replied. "And I finish at one in the afternoon." He said he worked every day except Sunday.

Stall owner Teruo Ojiharara, 51, gave her a three kilogramme flounder and got a Russian ceramic ornament in return. He put the fish in a plastic bag and a KGB guard carried it over his shoulder as the Soviet first lady walked to the next stall.

"She seemed very housew